

GA., SUNDAY MORNING OCTOBER 1, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

\$10,000
WORTH OF FINE
DRESS GOODS
Bought from Forced Sale at
47c on the Dollar,
To be distributed among our
Customers.

Black Goods

A stock that needs no advertisement. Its popularity has been built upon the foundation of honest goods at honest prices. Tomorrow we offer:
50-inch imported Black Storm Serge, 45c a yard.
10 pieces Satin Figured Novelties worth \$1 a yard, go at 80c.
Our French Broadcloth, steam shrunk, at \$1 is a beauty.
All-wool Hopsacking at 20c.
Monday only we will sell two bolts, 119 yards, Black Silk Warp Honietta at 95c a yard, which we guarantee cannot be matched under \$1.50 anywhere.
48-inch Black Brillantane for skirts 50c a yard.

Dress Trimmings

We show all the late style Braids, in Black, Black and White and Colors, also Satin Folds in both plain black and black and white.

Gloves

See our Blarritz Tippet Kid Gloves at \$1, very pretty and new.
8-button Monoculture Undressed Kids, at \$1, worth \$1.25.
4-button Glace Kids, with large pearl buttons, \$1.25.
Big line ladies' Pique Gloves at \$1.50.

Handkerchiefs

100 Dozen Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, a limited number to a customer at 12 1-2c each.

Laces & Emb.

We will sell tomorrow:
A lot of 10,000 yards Hamburg and Cambric Embroideries, in lengths of 4 1-2 yards to a piece, bought from auction and worth in a regular way from 10c to 15c a yard. We make four lots of them and offer them at 20c, 35c, 50c and 75c a piece.
Our new veils are marvels of beauty. The latest novelties in Accordion, Fan, black and white, "The Adeline" and all the new styles.
Monday we will sell 50 pieces fine Velling worth from 25c to \$1.00 a yard, bought from auction, at 13c a yard.

Hosiery

Monday Specials.

125 dozen ladies' and childrens' Hemsdorf Fast Black Hose, double heel and toe, others sell for 3 pairs for \$1. Tomorrow only, at 22 1-2c a pair.
100 dozen Gents' Black Sox, Hemsdorf dye, fast and stainless, cheap at 20c, yours tomorrow at 12 1-2c a pair.

GENTS' Furnishings

300 dozen Gents' Unlaundered Dress Shirts, 2,100 Linen Bosom, Ulex Mills Cotton, reinforced front and back, with patent continuous facings, open back or open front and back, a \$1 value, sold by us at 50c each.
Men's Socks in all the leading shapes, Men's Fine All-Silk Teck Scarfs, flowing ends, in new shapes for fall, at 30c, worth 75c.
A broken lot of Men's Merion Underwear is being disposed of by us at 50c on the dollar.
We are agents for Dr. Jaquet's sanitary woolen system Underwear for men, ladies and children. Fall stock just received.

Wash Goods

Tomorrow morning, 2 cases Oil Red Calicoes, short lengths, stripes and figures, sold everywhere at 10c., our price 5 cents a yard.
250 Dress Patterns of Hamilton Prints, containing 10 yards, done up in a neat style and sold usually at \$1 a dress; we sell at 75c.
5,000 yards Fall Gingham, good style, worth 10c., for Monday, between 8 and 10 o'clock, they go at 5c. a yard.
3,000 yards Maltese Cheviots cheap at 20c., special at 12 1-2c.
2 cases New Fall Satins, best patterns, only 12 1-2c. a yard.
3 cases Best Standard Dress Prints, for Monday only, at 33-4c. a yard.
5,000 yards Striped Flannel Outings, at 31-2c. a yard.
2 cases New Fall Gingham, best styles, 12 1-2c. a yard.

Millinery

You are cordially invited to attend our opening
Monday and Tuesday.

We will display the creations of London and Paris artists, as well as our own workroom. We have never invited the ladies of Georgia to an opening with the degree of confidence in our power to please the most exacting as we do now.
Children and Misses' opening FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week. To make our children and misses' opening memorable we will on these two days only, sell all head wear for misses, children and babies at cost.
Do not fail to leave your order for your Children's School and Dress Hats on those two days. We are interested in the children. We want their support now and in the future.
At the same time we will display our Infants' and Children's Dresses, Underwear, etc.

A Panic Sale! A Panic Sale!

Mr. J. M. High has just returned from New York, his second trip this season. In the panic, thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of first-class Merchandise has been thrown into the relentless hands of the auctioneers—to be sold for what it would bring. We were at the Hognet sale, we were at the Wilderning & Morris sale, we were at the Snick & Brosel sale and secured for cash and on short time thousands of dollars' worth of the best Merchandise ever brought to Atlanta. Now we ourselves must have a sale. OUR PLAN IS TO SLAUGHTER.

Kids & Wraps

Three Etrou Suits, with new trims, \$15, tomorrow at \$7.50.
New Style Coat Suit in black, with Japanese collar and flare, they are cheap at \$20.
Black and Brown Jackets made over Cloth; worth \$12.50.
Trimmed Jacket, in plain regular \$10 value.
Black Capes, trimmed with fur, usually sell at \$15, for each.
Black Cheviot Capes, shapes, at \$8.50; cannot be sold for less than \$13.
Black and Brown Jackets, with Japanese trim, with milk fur, worth \$12.50.
Black English Serge Jacket, \$12 each.
Black and Brown Jackets, sizes 10 to 14, tomorrow at \$4.98 each.

Washings

Phonated Merino Vests, never sold under \$1.50; now 75c.
Long-sleeve Balbriggan, at 25c. Just the weight.
Merino Underwear, broken, be closed out at 50c.

Blankets

More than a thousand good warm blankets, bought cheap and offered cheap.
At \$4.98 we will sell you a pair of all-wool 11-4 California Blankets that a little later on you will have to pay \$7.50 for.

Blankets

Comforts.
50 bales Best Comforts just received.
We sell next week 100 large size comforts, good finish and worth \$1.75, at 75 cents each.

Domestics

A lot of short lengths of Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Bleaching for Monday 5c a yard.
3,000 yards Unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 10c anywhere, Monday morning 7c a yard.
15 pieces 66-inch double satin Damask in all the latest designs at 75c yard Monday, worth \$1.19 yard.
14 pieces 60-inch Cream Damask at 31c a yard. This goods is really worth 43c.
25 dozen Linen Buffet Scarfs at 25c each.
1,000 yards all Linen crash, the 10c goods, Monday 7 1-2c yard.
One case 11-4 Marseilles Pattern Spreads, extra weight, the \$1.39 quality, 87c. each.
500 doz. Satin Damask boybos, heavy fringe, in pure white and colored borders, at 5c. each; regular \$1.00 goods.
100 doz. 22 1-2 and 45 Satin Damask towels, double row open work, at 25c; they were 30c.
143 doz. 20x40 Double Huck Towels, the 22c. quality, at 15c. each.

Sineus

Shoes

We can save you money in shoes.
1,000 pairs Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Button Boots, hand welt, patent tip, at \$2; at \$1.50 we will sell you a pair.
500 pairs Ladies' Cloth Top Button Boots at \$1.50, worth \$2.50.
Misses' Spring Heel School Shoes, 41 to 2, plain toe, \$1 a pair.
Children's Spring Heel Shoes 75c.
Infants' Dongola Button Shoes at 50c.
At \$3 we sell a Hand Welt Congress or Bal. Shoe for gentlemen that is good enough for anybody to wear, and worth at least \$4.50.

MUSLIN Underwear

Fifty dozen High's own Corsets in white, drab or black at 50c.
One lot Ladies' Mother Hubbard Gowns, with tucked or all-over embroidery yokes, at 50c.
15 dozen Ladies' Drawers, with ruffle of embroidery and cluster tucks, 30c.
Another lot of fast black satin Skirts with plaided ruffles, 95c.
20 dozen Gowns, well made and in all sizes, good muslin, special, 95c.
One lot Chemises V-shaped yoke, hemstitched and neatly finished with edge of embroidery, 65c.

Perfumeries

Genuine Crabapple Extract, standard price 6c. ounce. Our price 25c. ounce.
Colgate's 50c Violet Water at 35c. bottle.
Colgate's 65c Florida Water at 50c. bottle.
All the new styles in fancy glass bottles with fine cologne and toilet water; all prices from 25c to 75c. bottle.

Notions

Blood's Needles at 1c paper.
King's Basting Cotton at 1c spool.
Extra quality loom web at 3c yard.
Silver frame mirrors at 10c each.
Silver and gold plate, new style, Hairpins at 25c each.
Spool Cotton, black and white, all numbers, at 3c spool.
Crochet Silk at 25c spool.
"Twice Told Tales," by Hawthorne, with many other popular novels, worth 50c, to sell at 10c each.
1,000 more of that fine linen paper and envelopes to give away at 5c box.

Carpets

A special week of genuine bargains to be had in our Carpet Department. A full and complete line of new and beautiful designs.
Axminster Carpets, made, laid and lined at \$1.40 a yard, worth \$2.
Smith's best Moquette Carpets, made, laid and lined, only \$1.15.
Body Brussels Carpet, made, laid and lined, \$1.10 a yard, regular price \$1.35.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, made, laid and lined, at 75 cents; same kind that you pay 90 cents and \$1 for elsewhere.
Best all wool Carpets 70 cents a yard.
Wool Carpets at 60 cents, worth 75c.
Half wool Union Carpets, a big bargain at 45c a yard.
Moquette Rugs, worth \$6.50 at \$4.50.
Moquette Rugs at \$3, worth \$5.
Velvet Rugs 3x6 feet only \$2.
Velvet Rugs 2x5 feet only \$1.50.
Lace Curtains at 33-1-3 per cent less than marked price.
Portieres of all styles to suit any purse.
Headquarters for Linoleum for store, office and dining room covering.
Carpets sold on easy terms.

GRAMLING & NISBET. DRY GOODS

We are just back from market, and with pleasure we can say we are better prepared to suit the trade than we ever have been.

Our Dress Goods Department has been enlarged, and is full of beauties.

One lot Dress Goods, worth from 25c to 50c, at 23c Monday.

25 pieces Storm Serges, Hopsacking and English Serges, all colors, plain and illuminated, worth from 60c to 75c; only 40c Monday.

20 pieces beautiful Novelty Dress Goods; can't be matched in price in the city.

54-inch all wool Hopsacking at 75c, worth \$1.25.

Special prices on Silks and Velvets Monday.

10 pieces Turkey Red Damask; 23c Monday.

72-inch Barnsley Bleached Damask only 85c, worth \$1.25.

No one can match our prices on Table Linen, Towels and Napkins. We lead them all.

We will offer some goods Monday that you will always regret if you do not see them. They all go at less than half price.

Bargains Monday in Hosiery, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

75 pieces Ribbings, worth 40c, to go at 15c Monday.

150 pairs all wool Blankets, shipped direct from the factory with instructions to sell at once at \$4, \$5 and \$6, worth \$8, \$10 and \$12.

GRAMLING & NISBET,
79, 81 and 83 Whitehall and 66 South Broad Streets.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—
FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

—AT—

Miss Mary Ryan's

45 Whitehall St.

The opening beginning last week will continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th.

The latest styles and designs.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

"Seeing Is Believing."

Nothing will CURE
CLEAR and WHITEN
the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for curing eruptions, pimples, blotches, itching, redness, removing discolorations from the cuticle and bleaching and beautifying the complexion. It is as pure and mild as dew, and so harmless one may drink a whole bottle without any bad effect. So simple a child can use it, yet it never fails—it CAN.

NOT fail. Thousands of grateful testimonials with photos from life prove its wonderful efficacy.

THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT.

We will give \$500 cash for any case of freckles, pimples, blotches, itching, redness, removing discolorations from the cuticle and bleaching and beautifying the complexion. It is as pure and mild as dew, and so harmless one may drink a whole bottle without any bad effect. So simple a child can use it, yet it never fails—it CAN.

Derma-Royale is a new discovery for curing eruptions, pimples, blotches, itching, redness, removing discolorations from the cuticle and bleaching and beautifying the complexion. It is as pure and mild as dew, and so harmless one may drink a whole bottle without any bad effect. So simple a child can use it, yet it never fails—it CAN.

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J. M. HIGH & CO.

WE NEED
MONEY!
Our Plan is to
Slaughter PRICES
And Get It.

EVERY
NG
Tuesday
Creations
and Amer-
d floor,

HILL. I am tired of the as-which constrains The Advertiser the administration organ. Such am sure, has no warrant from the house. The Advertiser has assumed to be the organ of the people. It would be a happy day for Alabama if we could have an internal family, which would set aside the self-interest and put forth blood to the front of the democracy. Defeat to the party would be preferable to another victory as that of last August. It is not to be repeated. Our young men must not be given such an object lesson in political mismanagement. If nothing short of being the minority party for a term or two can bring us this relief from incompetent bosses, then that would be a blessing to the state. We cannot go before the country in defense of some things which have been done. I hope that the effort at reconciliation will be successful, and for one, I will work with all my might for the coming together of Alabama's patriotic sons.

Besides Mr. Oates, there are two other candidates spoken of for the governorship—Captain Joseph F. Johnston, of this city, and Mayor J. C. Rich, of Mobile. It will thus be seen that there may be a good deal of geography about the contest. Mr. Oates lives in southeast Alabama; Mr. Rich in southwest Alabama; Mr. Kolb in middle Alabama; and Captain Johnston in northern Alabama. I include Mr. Kolb thus, because if the reconciliation of the two wings of the party takes place, it may re-establish his eligibility for the democratic nomination.

The Origin of the Division.

In a few words the story of Kolb and anti-Kolb may be told. In 1886 Montgomery was aglow with enthusiasm over the visit of ex-President Jefferson Davis. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone to the memory of Alabama's Confederate dead. The tender memories evoked brought to Montgomery all the old leaders as well as the ambitious new ones. General O'Neal was governor, a veteran of the war, and a man suited to preside on the "parting of the ways," doing honor to the generation whose work had gone into the history, and welcoming to the state the young men who were henceforth to be charged with the destinies of the state. It was pardonable that men who had lived in years gone by, stimulated by the exercises of the occasion, should momentarily feel young again, and attempt to grasp the reins. The gubernatorial canvass was going on at the same time with four entries. The courteous Clayton, the chivalrous Dawson, the progressive McKleroy and the quiet Tom Seay. The first three were surrounded by all the old influences, but in the race Seay, who was more of a countryman, got the nomination, and was elected. It was during his administration that the farmers of the state began to organize. The commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Reuben F. Kolb, raised his office to one of great importance by going among the people. The Farmers' Alliance organizers found the agriculturists of Alabama ripe for the harvest. There was no political method in sight. The farmers felt that they have grievances to redress, and in the exercise of their American right of suffrage began to discuss them.

The alliance lodgerooms furnished the meeting places. In these meetings they began to map out courses of action, just as city democrats did in their own peculiar ways. The lodge meetings after adjournment became democratic caucuses, which sought, by democratic means, to put their friends into the legislature, so as to secure the needed reforms. City democrats, who had been causing all their lives, suddenly grew very suspicious of countrymen enjoying like privileges. The farmers found in Commissioner Kolb, their official representative in the state government, a center of unity. He went from county to county, speaking at farmers' reunions and attending alliance meetings, which order he was to the commissioner of agriculture aspired to the governorship. What there was wonderful about the discovery is hard to say, because the commissioner of agriculture had as much right to aspire to that office as any one else. Kolb's ambition was by no means criminal.

When the time came, in 1890, to nominate a successor to Governor Seay, the farmers began to elect delegates instructed for Mr. Kolb. They might have elected the delegates instructed for Mr. Wallace Screws, but somehow they preferred Kolb. Then it was that The Advertiser, passing outside of the limits of judicious criticism of party leaders, began a personal assault of vituperative character against the commissioner. The farmers, in their sensitiveness, assumed that the fight was thus made because Kolb was their choice. When the convention met it was hard to say who had the majority, and the whole decision hinged on the choice of temporary chairman. By agreement, Hon. W. H. Denson, of Gadsden, was selected. Three counties which, if admitted in prima facie cases would have been for Kolb, were held out on contest. By this narrow margin in temporary organization, the anti-Kolb delegates were seated, and thus the permanent organization was perfected among the man who held the farmers of the state at his back. So far everything had been loyally democratic. For several days the balloting continued, Kolb's men standing to him like a stone wall. All this time, though they were democrats in their own house, they were the subjects of assaults from the press, which were calculated to drive them away, rather than to fraternize them. The majority was divided between Johnston, Crooke, Richardson and Jones, Johnston having nearly half of the section, while Jones held hardly fifth, all told. At last the majority reached a compromise by which Jones was made the nominee.

Kolb's Prize of Fealty.

It was a fateful moment. A word might have brought disruption to the convention. Kolb's men were smarting under the conviction that they had been outgeneraled, rather than outvoted. A sign from Kolb and they would have left the hall. It was in this juncture, after Nominee Jones had spoken, that Reuben F. Kolb was escorted into the hall. Though filled with emotion, he pledged his fidelity to the party, and assured the nominee that he would canvass the state in his interest, and prove that the men who followed him were true to the principles of democracy. His words were emphatic and unequivocal. Notwithstanding this manly action, the newspaper assaults were continued, and the spectacle was presented of democratic papers skirmishing against one of the leading democratic canvassers, all forsooth, because two years later, he might have the temerity to ask these same people to make him governor.

It was thus that a feud, which discreet management and judicious treatment would have ended in 1890 was perpetuated and injected into the canvass of 1892. That year witnessed the presence in Montgomery of double-sets of delegates from about half the counties in the state. Failing to agree upon a settlement of their claims to seats, the men withdrew, and for conventions were held. The convention nominating Captain Johnston.

There is an awakening in Alabama, however, and men just as close to Mr. Cleveland as some of his federal appointees, it work for his election and nomination be the gauge, are moving in that direction. Chief among these is Mr. Rufus N. Rhodes, the talented and popular editor of The Birmingham News.

"My paper," said he, "hosted Mr. Cleveland banner when The Advertiser injected the level of a mere

within the lines of the democratic party. His conduct in the presidential election, however, if as is charged, he voted Weaver ticket, placed him thenceforth on the other side.

Certain it is that after August he judgment, and ran with the Weaver ticket, to the destruction of the claim which he had hitherto made as a democrat, and from that moment he was justly amenable to the charge of being an enemy of democracy.

From the above narration it may be seen that there is need of diplomacy and skill in Alabama, and there are evidences that a master hand will appear in proper time. As stated before, the fact that Senator Goodwyn, of the Jeffersonian wing, has asked for negotiation, is a hopeful sign. The request, it is true, is accompanied by some unreasonable conditions, but the establishment of negotiations leads to the hope that details can be finally arranged by which common ground may be found.

"The duty of patriotic men," said Mr. Rhodes, speaking of this matter, "is to smooth the way to agreement, instead of setting up obstacles for fear success might come."

Chairman Smith Talks.

Hon. A. G. Smith, chairman of the organized central committee, is a gentleman of fine presence and commanding intellect. He stands high in the profession of law,

and is zealous in his democracy. I called upon him in his office on Wednesday last, and found him busily engaged in preparing for the meeting of the state central committee, which assembles in Montgomery in a few days.

"Yes," he said, "I hope to see the party reunited and ready for next year's campaign. Of course, I cannot make known the private information which I have for the state committee, but this I can say: I have received a letter from Chairman Goodwyn, of the Jeffersonian committee, asking consideration for a basis of reunion which he presented. I communicated with the members of the state committee, to find out if it was expedient to meet. Their answers were of such character that I have called the meeting. Of course, the proposition cannot be accepted in its present shape, but it opens negotiations, and I have hopes that consultation will be accomplished. Much, Alabama needs unity and peace, and all that I can do will be done for the welfare of the party."

What are the principal objections to the proposed primary, in which all candidates are to go, before which all persons who claim to have been democrats before 1892 may vote. Now we have already provided that all persons who voted for Cleveland may vote in the primaries. If the Jeffersonians, after their defeat in August, went ahead and voted, they would probably elect a number of men in November, then under our present ruling they are already eligible to vote in primaries. I believe, notwithstanding the admitted demerit, that if an election were to be held tomorrow that the organized democracy would carry it."

"What about the alleged frauds in the August election?"

"I am glad you have asked me that," answered Mr. Smith. "I am aware of the extravagant charges made in regard to that election, and the absence of these charges as to the presidential election which followed in November. Now the question will explain lots. In the August election there were vast votes:

Total state vote 242,481

In the November election votes were cast:

Cleveland 138,128

Harrison 9,197

Weaver 83,181

Bidwell 239

Total vote of state 232,555

"You will see by this," said Mr. Smith, "that there is but a margin's difference between the two votes. Jones got about 12,000 less votes. Cleveland, while Kolb got about 10,000 more votes than the combined opposition to Cleveland. These 20,000 votes more than represent the democrats who went off in August, but who returned in November. The democracy of Alabama is all right, and I have every faith in it."

"What effect will federal politics have?"

"I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Cleveland," responded Mr. Smith. "The platform demanded the repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Cleveland calls on congress for a performance of that demand. That he will follow that action with substantial propo- for the repeal of the Sherman act. I have every confidence in Mr. Cleveland. He is an honest man, and will stand upon the whole platform. He is commissioned to act for the democratic party, and he can be depended upon. I utterly refuse to think of any possibility of a coalition with him at once introduce silver legislation."

"But suppose he should not?"

"If I confess, would be disappointed—greatly disappointed. We were before the people on a platform, and that platform, in its entirety, must be adhered to. It calls for the repeal of silver as standard money, and the same condition as gold. But I have no fear on that point. Mr. Cleveland certainly will recommend legislation satisfactory to the party—otherwise there will be disappointment."

"How, then, do you explain the attitude of newspapers claiming to represent Mr. Cleveland, which are engaged in decrying silver legislation?"

"There are those who abandon every path when it does not suit their interests. The fact that a few newspapers stand ready to abandon the democratic platform is not to be charged against Mr. Cleveland. The democracy, as a party, will do its duty."

What effect President Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen may have on the mind of Chairman Smith he will doubtless disclose as soon as he fully digests its meaning.

Captain Johnston Talks.

Later in the day I met Captain Joseph F. Johnston, I found him to be a remarkable man, around whom gubernatorial rumors are already buzzing. Captain Johnston is a native Alabamian, who early became interested in the movement which has built up this magic city. A banker, and a national banker, at that, he is an enthusiastic advocate of the free coinage of silver, and would go even further than that in the line of monetary expansion. A capitalist, he is a practical friend of the workingman. A city man, he feels for and appreciates the condition of those who live in the country. A more many-sided man it would be hard to find. True to his friends, firm in his convictions, he is jealous for whatever cause he espouses, he looks to himself scores of adherents. He was standing among a group of his fellow townsmen, how was congratulating him on his letter of last Sunday, which I was dealing with the financial situation.

Later was a strong plea for the

change of silver. It went on to show the party was committed to this policy; congress should take immediate action, and that failure to do so would be a calamity.

These facts have made Captain Johnston a strong gubernatorial possibility, thus adding weight to his utterances. Captain Johnston readily agreed to talk for The Constitution. He said:—

"All of the party ought to carry out its pledges—the faith of them, and it is not only expedient but wise and manly to execute them. We ought to have free coinage of silver, and terms with gold, the repeal of the 10 per cent tax, the repeal of the tariff, and the purifying of the fraudulent pensions."

"The party can maintain itself in power, or ought to, that is false to its pledges and its declared principles and purposes. We have excused ourselves in the past, rightly, for failing to give the people the issue demanded, because we have never, at one and the same time, controlled the house, the senate and the presidency. If we fail now when we have these, I do not see what excuse we can make, except to advise the people to retire those members who have failed to stand by the platform and pledges of the party."

Personally, I am in favor of an income tax to be levied and applied exclusively to the payment of pensions, and a sufficient tax to meet this demand. In regard to the feeling of the Alabama democracy on the issue now pending, there is some difference of opinion, but I think that we are pretty well united on the results to be reached. Quite a number favor the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but without exception, so far as I know, they want further and other and remedial legislation on the lines of the Chicago platform. Those who are opposed want the same ultimate legislation, but they believe that if we give up the Sherman law, the chances to cut this legislation will practically disappear."

If I had a mortgage on a piece of property, and my debtor refused to pay, I would ask me to cancel the mortgage and promise that he would pay the debt next week, I would say that I just preferred a little not to cancel until I got the money—our eastern friends would not be so particular about a clause, but I would a little prefer to get the other things promised in advance.

There are no divisions in the organized democracy of Alabama, and the only question that will drive any of them into opposition. The peace and good government of the state is involved in the maintenance of the party and of white supremacy. There are differences of opinion in the party in regard to a reunion with the Jeffersonians. At the same time all factions desire to see every man who believes in democratic principles back in the ranks of the democracy. The state committee will consider the last proposition made by the Jeffersonians in a short time. I doubt not but that they will consider it jointly and with a view to preserving the organization and bringing back into every man who desires to come. The proposition is objectionable in several respects. First it proposes to allow every man to vote in the primaries who claims to have been a democrat previous to 1892. This would include the vast majority of the state, and the claim are now the open and bitterest enemies of our party. Some are in the republican ranks. It would be absurd to permit these men to come in and aid in naming the candidates and shaping the policy of the party. Then again, no pledge is exacted in respect to the future course of the voter. He is only bound to accept the results of that primary and he may come in for the very purpose of nominating the most objectionable and incompetent men for the purpose of breaking down the party. I have generally observed that when a man applies to enter the church or any other organization it is his promise as to what he is going to do in the future, not what he has believed in the past, that qualifies him."

"It proposes to nominate a candidate by a primary election throughout the state, the candidates receiving a plurality of the votes to be the nominee. This would reopen all the wounds of the past, intensify them and bring on in the primary the contest we had last year in the state election. There would probably be one candidate on the Jeffersonian side and a number on the side of the regular democracy and it is likely that the nominee would be very objectionable to a large majority of the democrats of the state."

"If our own party in congress should reasonably comply with the pledges of the Chicago platform the democratic party in Alabama will next year have its old-fashioned majority. Many of the people who have placed themselves in opposition to the organized democracy have done so, not because they are not democrats at heart, but because they are not relieved that could be obtained sooner than the repeal of the Sherman act. Unwise financial legislation in some other way. They were, of course, mistaken, and all we have to do is to show them that the democratic party means to give them relief and they will flock back to its standard?"

Captain Johnston was then asked concerning certain strictures made upon his recent letters by alleged administration organs.

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sources. Now, these ideas, advanced last week, met with approval, so that consistency is on my side."

Mayor Rich Talks.

While in Mobile, I found Mayor Rich in his office. Joseph Rich is a man of striking presence. His clean-shaven face and keen eyes strongly remind one of the great actor O'Neill. He is a young man, apparently not over thirty-five, and makes a fine young mayor for what is regarded abroad as a staid old city. He has been mayor of Mobile for six years, the only elective office which he has ever held. Such has been his record, however, that it has attracted attention throughout the state, and in the growing need of a firm hand at Montgomery to set the machinery of the state in motion, Mayor Rich's name has been discussed for the governorship. He is not a candidate for the office, has taken no steps in that direction, and the movement toward him is altogether external. He is a man of wonderful will power, surpassing eloquence, and rich in experience.

"Laws for the protection of life and property, for the preservation of health and public credit, for the public well and peace, should be carefully considered and enacted. Within the boundaries of Alabama there is an empire of territory, and resources of which we have as yet no conception. For the development of these resources the state has erected a form. The wealth of her mines and her fields, the prosperity of artisan and farmer are all at the mercy of the government located in Montgomery. Could any Alabamian ask for higher honors than developing the power and glory of that government. Its wise administration demands the largest patriotism and the highest order of statesmanship."

"Mobile," said Mr. Rich, as he indicated the close of his conversation, "is the largest and richest city of Alabama. There are more large fortunes locked up within her limits than are to be found elsewhere. Nevertheless, Mobile has figured but little in the politics of the state, so far as having representatives on the state ticket is concerned. I do not know of any Alabamian who has held a higher position than developing the power and glory of that government. Its wise administration demands the largest patriotism and the highest order of statesmanship."

"I have opinions upon national questions. I was a delegate to the convention that made the platform upon which a democratic president was elected. I was elected by enormous majorities. I voted for that platform, and when the time comes for the discussion of national issues, I will be ready to defend that action."

Captain Kolb Talks.

Captain R. F. Kolb, who claims to have been elected governor of Alabama in 1892, claims to be a Jeffersonian democrat, and his faction claims that they are the democracy of the state. Captain Kolb is canvassing the state, in response to invitations extended to him and his lieutenants. When interrogated about what disposition the "regulars" would make of their proposition for reunion, he replied:

"They have virtually rejected it by declining to call their committee to consider it within the time specified. The 7th of October is the date of expiration of the proposition, and their committee is called to meet on the 12th. The first proposition was declined, as we understood, because it included all white men in the primary. In the second proposition, the first was amended to comply exactly with the views of one of the leaders of that faction, Colonel Hevitt, whose exact words in the qualification clause of the proposition were copied from an interview published in The Age-Herald. All the other objections urged by their papers were also removed. As amended, the proposition submits every state and county candidate to a primary election, held on the same day, in every precinct in the state, each man having two inspectors and one clerk, and all acting under oath to conduct the primary fairly. Within the past ten days the trend of sentiment in the state has been more favorable, but the probabilities seem to indicate very prompt rejection by a decided majority. I hope that by the date the committee shall meet that the opposition will decide to accept it. It would assure absolute fairness in the contest, which our side regard as equivalent to at least twenty thousand votes in our favor. The opposition seems to be afraid of the result in any bona fide contest, and we know that our strength has increased."

"Another very bad result of the present methods is that we advertise to the world the weakness of the state, and the inequality of taxation. This is a condition very unattractive to capital and the worthy immigrant seeking a home in a growing and prosperous commonwealth. In fact and proper assessment, and equalization of values in Alabama will provide ample revenues for the state government and render unnecessary the passage of another revenue act. The credit of the state shall be protected at all hazards, and, if necessary, the rate of taxation be raised."

"We have no power or authority to coin money at Montgomery, but the governor and general assembly of the state have power to deal with another question of great importance to the farmers of the state, and one in which his interest is as great as any question of finance. For it is a matter of money to him. I refer to the subject of road improvement. I believe the adoption of intelligent methods in view of the large percentage of the value of the agricultural product of the state an amount equal to three times the total annual revenues of the state government. But now are undoubtedly the heaviest tax borne by the people of the state. We are now under the present laws expending considerable money and a vast deal of labor, but practically no money is wanted of method and expert and intelligent direction."

"The convict question, while alleged to be now in process of settlement, will not, in my judgment, be settled as a highly intelligent people should settle such a question, until we cease to chain boys and children for trivial offenses to older and hardened criminals and thus deprive them of the hope of reformation and we should follow the lead of the other states and communities upon this question, and give the young offenders a chance to reform. Our public schools, in view of the large percentage of the value prevailing in the state, demand the most liberal and patriotic treatment. This illiteracy is a menace to our institutions and an obstruction to our progress, and the white people of Alabama should busy themselves with devising the ways and means for its removal rather than with quarreling among themselves in state campaigns about taxes. The settlement of the convict question is entirely to another tribunal. There is but one contingency and that one so remote as to be unworthy of discussion, in which the governor would be a factor in national legislation."

"The business of the governor is to direct the education of the children of the state, to suggest the best means to this end, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to improve the highways over which the farmers can reach the markets at a minimum cost, to see that each property owner of the state, large and small, is taxed in proportion to the value of his property—these duties are confined to the state. His business is with the people of the state, and whenever the people forget this fact and proceed to the election of a governor upon national issues, the dignity and importance of the state will be destroyed, and the principle dearest to the heart of every democrat will have been eliminated from our midst."

"Seated in his office in the capitol at Montgomery, the governor of Alabama is as important a personage to those whom he governs as is the president in the white house in his particular sphere. He will not pull the president down, but I would elevate the governor to a proper conception of his duties and dignity. We should not forget that the rights of the national influences should no more be used to state election than should national issues warp the judgment in a national campaign."

"You can then see that the

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Rich, "why I deprecate the introduction of national issues into a state election. It has the effect of overshadowing often the more important questions to which I have referred. The sovereignty of Alabama is now called upon to regulate her internal affairs. She needs the good judgment of every citizen. The government of the state is the basis of prosperity. It is my judgment, therefore, that the campaign now on should give the affairs of Alabama the place of honor—the place to which they are entitled. Our statesmen had this very idea in view when they separated the state election from the national, fixing the first in August, leaving over two months in which the people might consider exclusively those subjects belonging to the nation, in November following. We will elect a governor in August next, and with that election money, the tariff, etc., have nothing to do. We have an election in November next, in which the discussion of these matters is the duty of the hour."

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stating or contending that silver should be demonetized. At the same time, the purpose will be to fight silver and educate the people generally up to the gold-standard demand by 1896. They may fool all of the people part of the time, they may fool part of the people all the time, but they can't fool all the people all the time."

The Present Situation Summed Up.
The most formidable enemy to the democracy of the state today is Mr. F. Kolb. If the meeting of the democratic state committee fails to discover terms upon which the white men of Alabama can agree, then there will be precipitated a campaign in which the democrats of the state will need to have all their forces in reserve. Vitiuperative abuse from the press has embittered the minds of many who will remain in the camp of the enemy for the purpose of getting even. If the democrats permit themselves to go into the next campaign handicapped by the same influences which have heretofore driven men out of the party, the result will be deplorable. The abuse of rival candidates for the party nomination can only have the effect of either driving their followers out of the party or of making them lukewarm. When Mr. Kolb, in the convention of 1890, notwithstanding the abuse to which he had been subjected, pledged his active support on the stump to the nominee, it should have been accepted with all the appreciation due a man representing almost half the convention. The after-tactics by which disunion was brought into that campaign were deplorable.

That is all in the past, however. There is now a new campaign with new issues. Kolb stands as the enemy of the very article so large a number of whose members actively worked for his elevation to the governorship. Unless, through terms made with the party, or by a return to its fold, he rehabilitates himself, he must be treated as a dangerous opponent. His best friends today are those who traduce him most, and it is of these people that the democracy of the state must beware. Said a prominent democrat the other day:

"Kolb's whole importance comes from the abuse that has been heaped upon him. He has no personal characteristic of leadership, and if the press had dropped him quietly the people would have done likewise."
A great deal depends upon the man who leads the democratic ticket for the governorship. While the ticket is not directly announced by either Messrs. Oates, Johnston and Rich are actively in the field, through their friends. Everywhere there is the highest praise for Oates, even among the advocates of the other candidates. Johnston declares that Oates is a tower of strength, stronger than the organized power of the party. Mayor Rich says he is as good a man in the state as any other, a pure, high-minded man, on going through the state, that the influences pressing the name of Oates are at the same time minimizing his strength by confining it to "administration" circles, and that those who crack the party lash over those who do not want Oates in the shape of an administration capsule. It is to be hoped that the honorable gentleman will soon take occasion to throw off these false friends and appear, as I see he indicates in yesterday's Constitution, to the party at large. In that interview, he says:

"I will not enter into a general scramble for the office; but if the democrats of the state think that I can best serve them by being their candidate, and the state convention nominates me, I will regard it as a very high honor, and on going through the state, I hope that they will nominate him and I will not feel at all disappointed, but will render to him my most earnest and cheerful support. I think that the people will be great unanimity in the convention and no sharp contest over the nomination. It is an office of such dignity that a contest of that kind is not conducive to the well being of our people and the success of the party."

Captain Johnston is a man eminently qualified for the governorship of a state which is making its mark in the business world. In sympathy with the farmers, who constitute the great bulk of the party, he possesses elements which would be largely conducive to the healing of the breach now existing. He thoroughly understands business and commercial affairs, and could thus largely contribute toward the development of the material interests of the state. While he is in the ranks of the party, the course of Captain Kolb, he has not permitted himself to drift into the abuse of his followers, but would gladly draw the veil over past discussions in the hope of future harmony.

Mayor Joseph C. Rich, of Mobile, would be an ideal candidate. Not having been concerned in state politics heretofore, he is free from all entangling alliances and committees. He has a high conception of what the governorship ought to be, and draws attention to the fact that Alabama has state interests which demand the first attention of the state government. A young man, built on the heroic order, he would appeal largely to the manhood of the state. He would make a brilliant governor, and once in the political arena, would be sure to be a permanent figure in Alabama affairs.

All three are good men, and in the nomination of either, the democracy would make no mistake. If the party will come together he will stand for the nomination; if not, he will stand for the election. It is unfortunate that the party has been divided, to such a large degree, the confidence of the rural democracy, should have permitted himself to drift out among those who would wreck, not only his own ambition, but the organization of the party, and has steered Alabama in safety through the breakers of the past.

To conclude: Alabama democrats should get together, the business interests of the party as well as those who have gone out from its ranks, should be held under equal surveillance. The gospel of reconciliation will be more good than the propaganda of hate. Got together, winning out the past, and with an eye single on the future.

P. J. MORAN.

THE CONSTITUTION ON HAND.

Montgomery Made Headquarters for the Sale of the Paper.
Montgomery, Ala. September 30.—(Special.)—The Constitution is now being pushed by J. M. Davis & Co., 114 Dexter avenue. In the hands of these enterprising gentlemen, the business interests of the Constitution will be well attended to. Mr. Davis, the head of the firm, is a gentleman of strong standing. Messrs. Hood and Simpson, of The Evening Journal, are the correspondents of The Constitution. They will see to it that the news of Alabama fully appears in the great Atlanta daily.

The Constitution will also be found on sale by Messrs. Loeb & Loeb and Fitzpatrick & Co.

The hotel facilities of this city are now adequate to the demands of the traveling public. The Exchange hotel is famous in the history of Alabama, and is conducted on the finest plan. The Windsor hotel is convenient to the depot, and for this reason is largely patronized by commercial men. The traveler will always be accommodated at either of these hotels.

Help for You.

If you are afflicted it is possible for you to get well at a small cost. Write Dr. W. J. Tucker, Atlanta, Ga., for free pamphlet and question list.

THE ALLEN HOUSE.

House in Southwest Georgia That Captures the Boarding Men.
A hotel card that all traveling men are carrying in their pockets is one that reads as follows: "Say, did you know that 'Gen. Everett' had leased the Allen house, at Americus, and was keeping the best \$2 hotel in the state? Well, that's right." And Gen. Everett is doing it, too. His hotel has been refurnished and is neat as a pin. His long experience at the Brown house in Macon, gave him all the points in hotel keeping, and the Allen house is headquarters for all traveling men. It would be hard to find a better hotel or a more comfortable and commodious host. Those who have been to the Allen house know that it is the best in the state.

HARRY STOCKDELL.

All His Business Life Has Been Devoted to Insurance.

AN AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT.

His Success Has Been Steady and He Is Now One of Atlanta's Most Substantial Citizens.

Mr. Stockdell was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the first day of May, 1854, and lived during the next seven or eight years in Boyle county, in a little town by the name of Parksville. In 1864, his father moved the family to Lexington, Ky., in which city he was practically raised and lived until his twenty-first year.



MR. HARRY STOCKDELL.

Mr. Stockdell received a common school education at the public schools in Lexington, and at the age of fourteen years was bookkeeper for a very large grocery store in that city—doing the work at night and after school hours. In 1869 or 1870 he went into the insurance office of Messrs. J. W. Cochran & Son, of Lexington, who were, at that time, general agents for the southern states of the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. He commenced in the office as a supply clerk—at the bottom of the ladder—and gradually grew up in the business until he had filled every position in the office. In 1874 Mr. Israel Putnam, who was, at that time, a member of the firm of Lowe, Putnam & Lowe, in Atlanta, Ga., visited Lexington for the purpose of examining the books of the Franklin Insurance Company, and was so much pleased with Mr. Stockdell, whose pleasure it was to show him the workings of the office, that a correspondence was opened up between him and the Atlanta firm, which resulted in his coming to Atlanta on the 1st of March, 1875. At that time, Mr. Stockdell was apparently not in good health—being full grown and weighing only 120 pounds. He now tips the beam at 215 pounds and for all of his good health he gives Atlanta and her climate a hearty credit. Mr. Stockdell has always had his home in Atlanta since that time, but for a number of years traveled as special agent and adjuster for the Georgia Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ga., the Petersburg Insurance Company, of Petersburg, Va., the Insurance Company of North America, under Captain Evans, of New York, and the Queen Insurance Company of England; being appointed special agent and adjuster for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn in 1882. He acted in this capacity until the 1st of January, 1885, when the southeastern department was established and he was put in charge as general agent, which position he has held ever since and continues to hold to this day. The territory over which he works for the Phoenix Insurance Company, comprises the eight states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In December, 1883, Mr. Stockdell was elected alderman, after one of the most exciting campaigns ever held in this city for that office. He served as alderman during 1884, 1885 and 1886, and in that time aided very largely in the establishment of a public fire department, the most practical business—freeing it absolutely and entirely from politics of any kind. He is entitled to the full credit of securing the services of Captain W. R. Joyce, as chief of the department, and in that position was, at that time, a deputy city marshal and the salary paid by the city to the chief of the fire department was not sufficient to warrant him in continuing his services. Mr. Stockdell, however, induced all of the fire insurance companies transacting business in Atlanta, to supplement the chief's salary so as to bring it up to a sufficient amount to secure his services. In this he was successful and our people know the record of the department since that time. Mr. Stockdell was also the first one to move in getting electric light in the city, and up to that time, the city was more or less handicapped by owning about one-third of the stock of the old gas company and it seemed almost impossible to work the electric light system. But Mr. Stockdell accomplished it with the assistance of Major Measlin, who was on the aldermanic board at that time. After his term in the aldermanic board had expired, in December, 1886, Mr. Stockdell devoted his time to his insurance and other private interests, in which he has been uniformly successful, and the next we hear of him in public life was when he was a candidate and was elected to represent the second ward in the city council—in December last. When Mayor Goodwin made up his standing Committee, as provided for in the charter, he placed Mr. Stockdell at the head of the finance committee as chairman and his reports from time to time to the general council, have shown that he thoroughly understands the work in hand, and is the lookout for everything which is to the interest of the city. He believes in managing the affairs of the city on those same business principles which should actuate any man in conducting his private affairs and one of the most important actions he has taken on this line was in taking up a \$25,000 note of the city a few days ago—getting the usual discount off when the note was not due until November. He is also endeavoring to liquidate entirely the city's indebtedness in the shape of notes before they fall due and will do so if the parties holding the notes will give the city the proper discount. From an interview a few days ago, we were informed by Mr. Stockdell that he is endeavoring to arrange to take up the \$40,000 of the city's 6 per cent bonds, which fall due on the 1st of January next and cancel this indebtedness entirely. Heretofore, it has been customary to issue redemption bonds in place of those maturing on the 1st of January, but Mr. Stockdell's idea is to inaugurate the work of wiping out the city's indebtedness to the extent of a reasonable amount each year, by retiring the \$40,000 in bonds of, say 4 1/2 per cent, the city will upon that basis, \$800 a year in in-

terest alone. Mr. Stockdell takes the position that while the amount of the bonds retired each year, will be small, the same time it shows a desire and intention on the part of the city to reduce its bonded indebtedness, and thereby places Atlanta in a very high and favorable position in the financial world. We hope that this undertaking may be carried out and if it should not be done, it will be because Mr. Stockdell and his finance committee have exhausted every means to accomplish it and found it impossible. He is satisfied that if our people will pay their taxes and not allow their property to go to sale in December this season can be carried through successfully.

In the social walks of life we find Mr. Stockdell interested very prominently in the organization, first, of the Capital City Club, which is without doubt the noblest and most useful institution of that kind in the south. He was organizer of this club, served as its first president and is still a member, taking active interest in its success. Mr. Stockdell was also first president of the Dixie Club, which was composed very largely of the young men of our city and which was recently united with the Commercial, as has already been

announced by The Constitution. It is said that Mr. Stockdell will take an active part in the management of the Commercial Club, and if he does, the members will find their institution a big success if they will give him the proper assistance and support.

In the secret fraternities we find Mr. Stockdell a member of the Masonic order, having attained the very highest degrees in both the York and Scottish rites. He has filled every office of importance in four of the York rites, bodies, and has been a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and has been potentate of that institution ever since its organization. It is intended to be entirely secular and charitable, and while it is not a Masonic order in any sense of the term, at the same time it is a pre-requisite to membership that all applicants must be either Knights Templar or thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons in good standing. In all Mr. Stockdell's Masonic career he has stood firm for the higher idea of Masonic sentiment, claiming that it is an institution that should not be made use of for the purpose of personal advancement or aggrandizement. He claims the fraternity is one which, if properly lived up to, will make men better, by the way, he is very enthusiastic on all Masonic matters and takes a very active part in the different bodies.

We also find Mr. Stockdell interested in building and loan associations, being president of the Standard, which has been in operation nearly six years. He is also president of the Phoenix Real Estate Company, which owns quite a large amount of central city property.

A GREAT AUCTION SALE.

Of Horses Tomorrow Morning at 10 O'clock at the Miller-Brady Stables.
Perhaps as fine an assortment of horses as ever exhibited in this city may be found at the Miller-Brady stables, on Marietta street. Here you will find the choicest blooded stock. It is a delight to the people who are fond of horse flesh to see them.

Among them is the finest buggy and carriage horses, as well as saddle and work horses.

Tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, about 450 head will be auctioned. It is the purpose of the Miller-Brady Company to establish an auction sale in this city second to none in the country during this season, the year's first grand auction sale of horses.

BEST ROOF PAINT.

In the State Manufactured in Atlanta.
It is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that of McNeal's paint and glass stores, at 116 Whitehall street, has established the manufacturing of roof and other paint and enamel, and practical experience and user, coupled with his well-known character of business integrity and square dealing, will be sufficient guarantee of public of its merits, but to further convince the guarantee with each package sold, which is enough to be felt by the people, ought to establish beyond doubt, even in the minds of prejudiced parties, the fact of its excellence and superiority. These goods are pure linseed oil paints, and the people should heed with feeling, made to say the least, satisfied that this enterprise has been started by him.

He manufactures these goods in quantities to suit any purchaser, being put up in packages from one gallon cans to barrel lots.

It is thought that while this new venture in business is now in its infancy with him, his past record of grit and energy is proof that only a short time will elapse ere this will figure among the leading enterprises of our growing city.

A POPULAR HOTEL.

The Southern Home at Washington, Ga. Known by Mr. W. P. Riley.

L. F. COPELAND.

He Will Delight a Large Audience Next Tuesday Night.

IT WILL BE A GENUINE TREAT.

The Lecture Will Be Given Under the Auspices of the Fulton County Loan and Industrial Association.

Colonel L. F. Copeland, who will be remembered in connection with the last chautauqua assembly in this city, is booked for an entertaining lecture at DeGives opera house, next Tuesday evening.

The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Fulton County Loan and Industrial Association, a society which has for its object the education of young ladies at the Milledgeville Normal school. Everybody in Atlanta who is interested in this noble enterprise should hear Colonel Copeland next week.

There is not today on the American platform a more delightful speaker for wit, humor, learning and oratory than this distinguished lecturer.

Colonel Copeland has several times belted the globe in the course of his travels, and his information has been garnered from every nation in the world.

His lectures at the Atlanta chautauqua last summer were among the best delivered, and notably his efforts on "The Future of the Republic," was one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard.

Those who fail to hear this eminent traveler and man of thought will never cease to regret it and those who do hear him will always recur to the occasion with delight.

DeGives opera house ought to be crowded to its utmost capacity and from the present outlook there will hardly be standing room.

Colonel Copeland will be presented to the audience by his excellency, Governor William J. Northen.

Endorsed by Governor Northen.

Governor Northen thus speaks of Colonel Copeland:

"At the recent Atlanta chautauqua it was my pleasure to hear Colonel L. F. Copeland in three different lectures. I was especially pleased and entertained."

"Colonel Copeland has a great fund of information, which he gives out, in a most pleasing manner and keeps his audience highly entertained from the beginning to the close of his lecture."

"I have heard nothing from the platform in years that surpasses the lectures of Colonel Copeland."

W. J. NORTHEN.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.
Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity and Whitehall streets—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. L. Anderson, and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

BAPTIST.
First Baptist church, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwyn, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood and Jackson streets—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood and Decatur streets—Rev. J. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Wood. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Jackson Hill mission, Jackson street, corner East avenue—A. B. Butler, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Mr. A. B. Butler.

East Tabernacle (Baptist), situated near Flat Shoals road, E. Atlanta—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Edward H. Walker, pastor of the Haverhill Baptist church. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Association (unitarian and Georgia avenue—Rev. A. T. Spaulding, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Communion after morning service. Children's service and infant baptism at 3:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fort street.

Edgewood mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fort street.

Hulse's depot, Prayer meeting and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Walsh street church, Rev. R. A. Howman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

UNITARIAN.
Church of Our Father, Church street, Rev. William Russell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free and all made welcome.

EPISCOPAL.
St. Philip's church, corner Hunter and Washington streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Services and holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrell, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Mr. B. Williams. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Church of Christ (Scientist) 42 1-2 North Broad street—Divine service at 10:30, and Sunday school at 11:30. All invited.

UNITARIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.
English Lutheran service will be held in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

COLORADO.
Mission of the Incarnation, in hall corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Rev. T. C. Tupper officiating.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near North avenue. Sunday school and children's service at 3 p. m. A. McC. Nixon, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon 8 p. m. by Rev. T. C. Tupper.

News for the Ladies.
The busy season in dressmaking has come again. Atlanta is very fortunate to have such fine artists as Mrs. M. C. Adler, who, for many years, has been foremost in the dressmaking art in this city.

Mrs. Adler has just returned from New York, where she spent several weeks selecting an elegant line of trimmings and studying the dressmaking art.

She is now thoroughly familiar with the latest designs and can interest her friends and patrons regarding the most becoming styles and newest patterns.

She has on exhibition a handsome Parisian white silk gown, on which every purchaser of \$5 worth of trimmings is given a chance. Mrs. Adler has been quite busy already this season, making several elegant wedding trousseaus, which have been greatly admired.

Fall opening Wednesday.

A SALE WITHOUT

A manufacturer of Kn

to the general depression

those most severely pinched

to dispose of his stock at a g

York buyer secured a large

are here, and commencing tom

pick of them at

ABOUT 50 CENTS ON

We only mention here the prices of

Lot 1. Children's Union Suits, half

white and gray, to fit children

years, worth \$1.25; our price...

Lot 2. Ladies' all-wool Vests, Jersey

white, gray and black, the r

price is \$1.25; they have slight

manufacturer's imperfections, which d

injure the wear; they go at.....

Lot 3. Ladies' all-wool Union Suits, fine

ity, worth \$1.50. They have occas

ally an oil spot or small imperfec

We sell them at.....

Lot 4. Children's Union Suits, all wool, per

fect goods, worth from \$1 to \$2; our

price for sizes 6 to 14, 85c; small sizes

Lot 5. Ladies' all-wool Union Suits, perfect

goods, white silver gray and natural

colors, regular price \$2; we can sell

them at.....

Lot 6. Ladies' ribbed Vests, long sleeves,

taped neck, pants to match; they sell

all over the city at 35c, our price.....

Lot 7. Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, white

or camel's hair, the regular 50c qual

ity; we sell this lot at.....

Lot 8. Men's Shirts and Drawers, half wool,

natural or camel's hair, worth 75c, at

Lot 9. Men's Shirts and Drawers, natural

wool, camel's hair and medicated

scarlet, warranted all wool, our price

Lot 10. Children's Underwear in all sizes, cotton,

half wool, all wool; prices in same proportion.

We received this week a large line of Children's

and Infants' Cloaks and Headwear, and our LOW

PRICES for same will astonish you.

SIMON & FROHSIN

43 Whitehall Street.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President.

EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.

JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.

JOHN E. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, \$500,000. Undivided Profits, \$50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

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O. Peters, G. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks,

business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and indi-

viduals to commission and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and

is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Presidents. H. G. BAGLEY, G. A. NICOLSON,

President. W. L. PEELE, Cashier. Assistant Cashier.

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REFORMATION.

A Story of Marthasville.

BY L. L. KNIGHT.



WILIGHT had set in at the close of a mild September day, and the new moon, with its pale crescent, had just emerged from the tall oak trees to shed its softer radiance upon the village. Here and there, through the open windows, there peered into the mist, which was fast gathering, the light of numerous tallow candles, and by these the worthy dames of the village were preparing their evening meals. The evidence of this latter occupation imparted to the air a most decided flavor, and for the time being, the delicate aroma of the flower gardens, which formed a part of nearly every dwelling, was overpowered by the stronger testimony that proceeded from the kitchen. It was a welcome salutation to the villagers, who with their guests, were returning from the day's excitement.

That day—which marks the beginning of our story—had been a "gala" one for Marthasville. From every part of the adjoining district, the country people, who lived within riding distance of the village, had flocked "to town." They came by every highway and in every kind of fashion. Their principal object was to reach the village, and the manner in which they dispensed with style in order to procure locomotion was, in many cases, both odd and amusing. The explanation of this strange pilgrimage in which so many took a part, was the expected arrival of the first engine ever seen in this portion of the country. Before that time—to introduce a valuable piece of information at this point—the mails were brought through the country by stage from Madison, Covington and Decatur, as the route of the Georgia railroad was gradually being extended in this direction. The postmaster, who dealt out the mail of the village, was Mr. "Wash" Collier, and his office was in the little angle now included between Decatur street and Edgewood avenue. He kept grocery and a few other things, and the postoffice was divided off by a small partition. A number of tall oak trees stood just in the rear of the store,



"I WILL NEVER TOUCH ANOTHER DROP."

and threw their protecting limbs over the young establishment, while a few paces further, a dense forest belted the settlement on every hand and shut out the view of the horizon.

Among the faces that gazed that day upon the iron horse with a look of mingled curiosity and awe was a young lady who, as Judge from her appearance, was scarcely more than eighteen. Her features, in their soft mould and tissue as well as in the meditative veil of thought, which the mind had thrown over them, were far above the ordinary and caught not only the hasty glance of the passer-by, but held, as though in a vice, the studied gaze of the more pronounced critics of beauty. In short, the description, it was one of those faces that once seen become, as Byron would say, "a part of sight." Hard by this vision of incarnate loveliness, stood a young man who may turn out to be the hero of this story. His eyes were first riveted upon the engine and then upon the young lady, but to those who stood near it was a matter of grave doubt as to which was uppermost in the young man's thoughts—the lady or the engine. As the former gazed at the monster she little thought of it as her rival, and doubtless had any one compared her with the huge and ugly giant, it might have drawn the lightning from the soft blue of her dreamy eyes. Without seeking an introduction, the young man, having satisfied himself with his critical examination, turned to the engine, and in a contemptuous sort of manner, as much as to say, "Well, old fellow, you are overhauled," and with that he passed out of the crowd.

The village tavern that day, as might be readily supposed, enjoyed a prosperous revenue and the small earnings of the village grew large as they gathered in the little drawer behind the counter. There was notably, among the number who figured in this scene of loud and drunken gaiety, a man whose garb was strangely out of joint with the prevailing fashion. His cap, which resembled an old fortification, gave evidence of a varied as well as a prolonged career of active service in the employment of its happy owner. The word "happy" is used advisedly for copious draughts of the exhilarating fluid had put him in the best of spirits—although he drank the worst—and he was ready to entertain the crowd with the select humor of John Barleycorn.

"He, I say, boys, ain't we movin'?" said the intoxicated man as he reeled in a narrow circle and would have fallen to the floor if a strong arm had not reached out to catch him. "Three cheers, I say, for Marthasville!"

These were given with a zest that added considerably to the savor of the grog, shop, and showed that old Ben Stewart, and not the only drunken man in the establishment.

"Boys, I ain't drunk," said the intoxicated man, planting himself squarely on the floor and trying to hold himself erect, "but I'm for Marthasville. I say she's a movin'. Do you see them hills out yonder?" said he, pointing his finger toward their shadowy outlines, as they lay fast robed in themselves in the twilight. "Well, twenty years from now, and mark my word, for I was never more sober in my life, all of them hills will be covered and my boy will live to see the day."

"Ha, ha," laughed a dozen voices that did not belong in the village although they appeared to be at home in the tavern. "The waddy old cuss is drunk," said one of the number, "and I guess we had better put him out."

The eyes of the old man darted fire. "Put me out?" he shouted, as the swell of indignation routed for a moment the effect of his last drink. "Atten' to it if you dare, and the man who lays the weight of his finger on that arm will find himself sprawling on the floor. I've not worked in Jonathan Norcross's mill for nothing, and the man who tries to put me out will lament his folly."

The voice of a different man appeared to rise out of his strange apparel and the men gazed at him in astonishment.

Just then a youth passed by in front of the door. Attracted by the familiar sound that came from within he turned his face towards the light. As the beams of the tavern fell upon it the features of the young man we have already introduced were recognized.

"Father, I guess you had better come home with me," he said, stepping into the side saloon. The rough men were abashed and slowly old Ben, as he recognized his son, moved in the direction of the door. He pulled his hat over his eyes, as if he realized his condition and felt ashamed of it. He passed out in the night, accompanied by the youth, and was soon in the cottage which was situated about a distant. Not a word was spoken,

but as the young man glanced at his father's face in the moonlight, he saw a tear on his cheek. It was not the first time that old Ben had taken a dram, but it was the first time that his son, who had just come to the village, had ever caught him in the tavern. They entered the gate in silence and the moonbeams which had followed them along the way, appeared to retreat from the cottage door as it opened into a scene of cheerful light and then closed again upon the dark.

The Stewarts lived in very humble circumstances, but their situation would have been a great deal worse if Mrs. Stewart had been lacking in those supplementary virtues which were needed to atone for the shortcomings of her husband. The latter was a man of good impulses, well educated, but weak in those resistive qualities which were needed to overcome an inherent thirst for strong drink. He had promised his wife, however, a few days before, that he would swear off.

This promise was drawn from him in view of the temptations that were sure to grow out of the approaching celebration of the shortening of her husband. The latter of her cousins stop with her and her oldest son, Yancey, who had been living with an uncle in the country, was also expected home to remain for good if he could find a suitable place. She had neatly arranged her little cottage and everything about it was as comfortable as the best of taste, with limited means, could afford. She had a small purse of her own, which was independent of her husband's earnings, and this was often the mainstay of the little family. Ben, as we have already seen, had failed to keep his promise. The temptation was too great for him and he had yielded to the strong desire to make a man of himself and amount to something in the world. He had never felt that desire more keenly before. It was a novel sensation. But there was his father known and sneered at all over the neighborhood as old Ben Stewart, the drunkard, and the figure of the intoxicated figure of his father rose before him he was inspired with a corresponding depression. But the engine was another object that came into his mind. He thought of the future of Marthasville and the opportunity that was open to a young man in the village. Agitated by these feelings, he remained awake for a long time and it was not until after the clock had sounded the hour of midnight that he lapsed into a tranquil and refreshing sleep.

The next day was one of gay festivity. A celebration and much attracted the villagers to occur at Marthasville. The morning was one of rare and mellow beauty, while the hills, everywhere covered with a dense and waving forest, were crowned with the richest autumnal glories of the year. It seemed as if everybody in the village was at the springs that day, and among the number was the young man who had bewitched the heart of Yancey Stewart. He was not long in seeking an introduction, and from that time on he was for the first time the name of the young man. Sue was also a daughter of the village, the daughter of a well-to-do planter who lived about forty miles from Marthasville. "I believe I saw you at the depot last evening?" was the first question that entered our hero's mind.

"Did you?" returned the young lady, with a smile. "I was so interested in the engine that I scarcely had eyes for anything else."

"Yes, I, too, was interested in the engine at first, but my thoughts were diverted." His answer was too hasty, and instantly, as he realized the situation, he added, without giving the young lady time to interrupt a word.

"How long, Miss Waters, will you be in the village?"

"I leave for home tomorrow. I am only stopping for a day or two with my cousin, Miss Forman."

"But why are you so impatient to get away?"

"I am not," she replied, "for my intention is to live here."

A look of joyful surprise irradiated the countenance of the young man, who was not unobserved by the young lady. But his feelings were soon banished. "You have no idea how much pleasure that information gives me, Miss Waters."

"Does it?" replied she archly, "then I trust we shall be fast friends."

"I know it," answered our hero with a superfluity of accent; and thus the conversation ran on.

It was not until the young lady's time to play the interloper. "Are you the son of Mr. Ben Stewart?" she asked innocently.

There was a momentary pause, during which the countenance of the young man fell. His answer was short when it finally came, and he merely said, though firmly, "I am."

He felt that any favorable impression he had made upon the young lady was now destroyed. She probably knew all about his father and knew him to be the son of the village.

"My father knew Mr. Stewart long ago," she said, "and she continued as long as he continued to patronize the tavern it would be of little use for him to remain in Marthasville."

It was dark when he reached home. He greeted his mother with a kiss and after chatting pleasantly with her for a few moments he went to his room. He did not come down to supper, but lay in a drowsy stupor upon his bed. Before retiring, however, he might he knew, and had been his habit from childhood, and prayed. It was not his intention to make his prayer audible except to the compassionate ear of Him who could hear the faintest whisper of thought, as well in the tumult of midday as in the silent watches of the night. But his prayer was heard by other ears, and when he had finished and rose to his feet who should he encounter but his father. There was no light in the room save that which was kindled by the soft moonbeams, and the hour was one of deep solemnity.

Old Ben was the first to break the silence. "My dear boy," said he in a husky voice, "I heard your prayer and God has sent me to you. How mortified and abashed I felt when you found me in the tavern, but not until this night, when I heard your voice in supplication rising up to the throne of grace did I feel the sorrow of repentance. There's a lump in my throat and a new feeling in my heart, and they tell me of the dawn of brighter days. Here, my son, in the present of Him, the most high judge, an surroundings by these moonlit shadows, which resemble the long years I have wasted, I register the vow that, God being my helper, I will never take another drop."

These words were spoken and before the astonished boy could find a voice to answer, the old man drew hastily out of the room. It was several minutes before Yancey could recover from his astonishment, and as soon as he was able to collect his thoughts he went in search of his father, but he was not to be found.

Five years have now trailed their summers over the village. It is again the month of September, but how different the scene of the hills on which the mellow sunlight descends. The forest in every direction

has receded before the growth of the young village, which has long since discarded the name of Marthasville for the more pretentious one of Atlanta—a name that carries with it, like a seashell, the majestic roar and murmur of the ocean. Three railroads now enter the young town and three connect her with every part of the state. The city's fame has crossed over the Blue Ridge mountains and every day brings with it the news of hundreds who are coming.

But among the improvements which have taken place in the village is one which will have occasion to notice specially. It is the home of old Ben Stewart. Though five years have been added to his age, since we last saw him, they have smoothed out many of his wrinkles and he looks at least fifteen years younger. His cottage is one of the most attractive in the village and everything about it breathes of domestic cheer and comfort. About three blocks away is the schoolhouse in which he teaches the young ideas of the village how to shoot and by the patrons of the school, as well as the children, old Ben is regarded as a prodigy both of learning and deportment.

Time, however, has written other changes. Yancey had no difficulty in obtaining a situation and as soon as Miss Waters and her father moved into the village he began to renew his visits. He was gradually receiving and finally one winter night when the snow was on the ground the following scene was enacted:

"Julia, do you remember the day when the engine arrived?" said our hero, who gazed with a dreamy look of penetration into the open fireplace.

"Well, I think I do," was the short, but satisfactory answer of the young lady.

"Do you remember our conversation the next day at Walton springs?" he inquired.



HOW THEY SETTLED THE MATTER.

drawing his chair an inch or two closer.

"Yes," was the demure answer, which eloquent soul of the young man.

"Well, do you remember in that conversation, when we were speaking about the engine that I told you my attention was diverted?"

"Oh, yes," replied she, "and I intended to ask you what it was, but you did not give me an opportunity."

"Well, you were the object, Julia, that diverted my attention." The words were spoken in a laughing way, and a merry twinkle could be seen in the lover's eye.

Julia blushed and the expression of her countenance was never more beautiful, as it seemed to vie that night with the winter's fire. But a stronger flame was leaping in the heart of the young man and the warmth of his passion imparted itself to every drop of his blood. In tender accents he confided to the listening ear of the young maiden the whole story of his concealed affection. He told her of the manner in which she had first bewitched him and how he had thought of her by day and night. A new ambition had crept in his heart and his love had been of that lofty and purifying sort that had made him a better and purer man. He had no wealth to offer her, but his life would be devoted to her happiness and, in short, if she would consent to be his wife he would esteem her hand a greater prize than the ownership of the whole earth without her.

If the lips of the young lady were sealed by her agitation her face was nevertheless eloquent with her unspoken answer. It revealed a wealth of feeling as deep and as truly affectionate as his own and the lover was not long in making the discovery. As soon as her cheeks betrayed the silence that barred her lips a strong arm was enfolded about her waist and Yancey realized in the ecstasy of the moment that he had carried his point. Thus spring that evening assumed the role of the burglar and with a perfume as rich as ever breathed from a clump of violets the orange blossom was planted amid the snow.

Atlanta has now grown into a large metropolis and many have been the marriages which have sweetened her busy life, but none of them have contained more of the tincture of happiness than this simple romance of the early days.

Lost—An Appetite! If you have lost your appetite it will return to you if you apply to a druggist or general store for Dr. W. J. Tucker's Stomach Bitters. When you are in possession of this helpful tonic, you have a restorer of appetite which stores digestion as well as appetite, and regulates the bowels, liver and kidneys and protects you from malaria and rheumatism.

In Life Worth Living? Hardly if you cannot have health. If you are afflicted write Dr. W. J. Tucker, Atlanta, Ga. He will tell you what your trouble is and what he can do for you. Pamphlet and question list free.

Wm. M. Weise will be in charge of the Fair & Houston Grocery Co. Go to their grand opening, Monday, October 2d, 18 N. Forsyth street, Old Capitol Building.

Handsome Suits

at Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart's.

Latest Style

Hats,

Beautiful

Cravats,

Nice Handkerchiefs,

Full Dress Shirts,

Fine Goods,

Low Prices,

at Lumpkin,

Cole & Stewart's,

26 Whitehall.

Do You Need A New Pair Pants?

Our Pants have four strong points.
They fit well.
Wear well.
Look well.
And don't cost much.

PANTS FOR CHILDREN

FROM 50c TO \$2.

PANTS FOR MEN

FROM \$2.00 TO \$10.00.

Are not these cold
Mornings and evenings
Suggestive of an Overcoat?
We show some
Wonderful values

At \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 Whitehall St.

"One Price Only" and That the Lowest.

It Is China

And fine China at that, you want for your table. We handle the world-renowned HAVILAND brand, the finest and most stylish in the world.

It don't take so much money to buy it, because we suit the prices to the times.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

61 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

Go to the grand opening Monday, October 2d, of the Fair & Houston Grocery Co. H. W. Goddard of the H. J. Heintz Co., will be on hand to sample their goods to the public. 18 N. Forsyth Street, Old Capitol Building.

T. H. Northern. Walker Dunsen.

Northern & Dunsen

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

WANTED FOR SPOT CASH—Customer, a storehouse bringing a good rent. Will pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 for such a bargain.

\$5,000 FOR AN ACRES lot on West Peachtree street, covered with beautiful orange grove.

\$5,000—HANDSOME MODERN two-story residence, elevated lot, Merritts avenue, on easy terms.

\$5,000—FOUR 6-R. HOUSE, Crew street, lot 52x200 to alley, in splendid neighborhood and near Crew street school.

NORTHERN & DUNSON.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

No. 14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I have for rent several retail stores. Among them:

No. 3 Peachtree street.
No. 96 Whitehall street.
No. 128 Whitehall street.
No. 41 W. Mitchell street.
No. 6 Peters street.
No. 11 E. Alabama street.
No. 12 S. Forsyth street.
No. 134 Marietta street.

Call and examine my list. G. W. ADAIR.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree St.

\$1,000 to loan on real estate.
\$1,350 buys 4-room house, lot 50x150, on Capitol avenue. \$600 cash, balance easy.

\$3,500 buys 10-room house, lot 23x200, near Agnes Scott Institute.

\$1,000 buys 5-room house, lot 40x100 on Adams street, just off Boulevard. Big bargain.

\$5,000 buys 86 acres on Mayson and Turner's ferry road.

\$2,200 buys 20 acres 5 miles from center of city on Chattahoochee river road.

SUPPOSE

We mix a little common sense with the type this morning—honest clothes—yes, HONEST clothes need not—necessarily—be beyond the reach of the majority—A wise buyer always keeps quality in sight—He knows that cheaply made clothing is not cheap at any price—and aims to buy only well-made—perfect-fitting garments—at the lowest possible cost—It is this aim that will ultimately lead him to the Geo. Muse Clothing Co.—38 Whitehall street—Their Fall lines of Clothing—Hats—and Furnishings—complete and perfect in every respect—

NOW READY

SLIPPERS!

Special for this week: LADIES and CHILDREN'S

FANCY EVENING SLIPPERS!

All the latest shades in:

SUEDE, KID and SATIN.

Our fall stock in ALL departments is now . . . COMPLETE!

Byck Bros. & Co

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CHAS. A. CONKLIN MFG. CO.,

ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF TIN PLATE, Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.

CARRIED IN STOCK.
Tin Plate, Solder, Pig and Bar Tin, Pig and Bar Lead, Ingot Copper, Antimony, Spelter, Long Wave Gutter, Conductor Pipe.
Galvanized Sheet Iron, Black Sheet Iron, Russia Sheet Iron, Flashed Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Wire, Tinners' Tools and Machines.
Pleated Tinware, Stamped Tinware, Japanned Tinware, Galvanized Tinware, Agate and Granite Stoves, Stove Furniture, Grates and House Furnishing goods generally

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

\$110—Front foot for beautiful Peachtree lot, nicely shaded and very cheap.

\$2,500—For a Houston street lot near Jackson, 62x150, must be sold in next few days.

PEACHTREE—We have a beautiful Peachtree home, near In, large lot, at a bargain.

\$8,500—Beautiful Inman Park lot, 90 feet front.

\$4,000—5-room house and lot, 50x150, one door from Jackson.

\$350—Front foot for Ponce de Leon avenue lot, 100 feet front.

\$1,700—5-room cottage on lot fronting two streets; \$700 cash, balance \$20 per month, 10 per cent.

\$2,300—3-room house and lot on Alexander street.

\$3,500—3-room cottage and lot on Powers street.

\$65—Front foot for prettiest lot on Boulevard.

110 ACRES—On Covington road, 6-room house, convenient to Georgia railroad; just below Decatur. It is a nice farm; only \$4,000.

100 ACRES—One and a half miles beyond Stone Mountain; all wooded, and touching Georgia railroad; \$1,100.

\$1,000—40 acres three miles south of Decatur, Ga., cheap.

\$100—Front foot, beautiful lot at Decatur, in block of Institute. It is a bargain.

\$800—3.4 acre lot on best street in Decatur, beautiful shade.

\$500—Buys a 3.4 acre lot at Decatur, near dummy line.

IF YOU want to borrow on city real estate come and see me.

OFFICE—12 East Alabama street, telephone 363.

G. McD. NATHAN,

Real Estate, 18 Wall St., Kimball House.

\$2,000—Piedmont avenue, corner lot, elevated.

\$500 CASH—And \$40 a month, large 8-room house, good, elevated lot.

\$5,500—Peachtree street, level lot, prettily shaded.

\$7,500—Pond on Leon, 100 feet front.

\$1,000—Lody street, nice lot.

\$2,000—5-room house on street car line, north side, good, elevated lot.

\$2,500—Linden street, 108x170 feet, two small houses. A good speculation.

\$5,000—Courtland street house, all modern conveniences.

\$5,000—Angier avenue home, corner lot, easy terms.

COMPLETE list of property, improved and unimproved for sale and exchange.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

New 8-room, 2-story, model house, built with every care, all ready to move in, close to Washington street, on Georgia avenue, is destined to be one of the most desirable residence streets in the city; electric cars in front and back, and within two blocks; large lot, lies beautifully.

On the first floor are vestibule hall, parlor, dining room, butler's pantry, store room, kitchen, lavatory and closet, stairway in back hall, side and front entrance to the house.

Up stairs are four large bedrooms, with dressing room and closet to each, large trunk room and bathroom.

Attic finished for storing away surplus goods.

Electric call bells in every room, beautiful hard-wood mantels, with tiled hearths and facings, handsome gas fixtures, tiled walks to front and side entrances.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOODE & BECK'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

Ormeau Park lots on easy terms and arrangements made for purchasers to build houses to suit.

Edgewood lots and cottages to suit on very liberal terms.

Beautiful vacant lots on the electric line to McPherson barracks, directly opposite the house of Mr. A. P. Stewart; the views of city; electric car each way every twenty minutes; lots from \$400 to \$600.

Kimball street, near Technological school, neat new 3-room cottage, good location, front and rear verandas, electric cars and lights near by, \$2,500. Will take acreage property in part pay.

West End, corner Oak and Ashby streets, half block from electric line, two blocks from Park avenue church, lot 50x150, feet, real new 5-room residence, barn, etc.; \$4,000 on easy terms.

Woodward avenue, neat, new 2-story 8-room residence corner Gullitt street; rents at \$30 per month, lot 48x130 feet. Will exchange for less expensive property. Value, \$4,500.

Jackson street lot, near Highland avenue, 50x150 feet to alley, east front, paved street and walks, electric cars in front, choice neighborhood, \$2,750. If taken this week, Very choice lot to build a house.

Peachtree road, opposite the Mrs. Gordon and Thornton places, lot 50x275 feet, \$800.

West End, near Upham, Ga., on E. T. V. and G. railroad.

Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

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"b & b."

of course they're busy, why shouldn't they be? You want your money's worth—they give you that and more. The best "dollar a quart" whisky on earth, "Cleveland Club rye," absolutely pure, seven years old.

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"canadian club."
"schlitz beer, genuine."
"four aces whisky."

We are the only manufacturers in Georgia making a specialty of Wood Mantels.

We manufacture the Mantels we offer for sale.

We employ (now) thirty men. We might employ 75 if — patronize home industries.

MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117, 119 West Mitchell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.



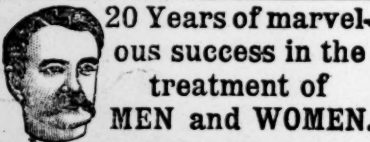
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Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice. set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.



Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes' spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others. HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 W. Wall street. Established twenty-three years.



20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

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SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases.

VARIICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case. NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits. STERILITY, IMPOTENCE—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored. Blood and skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores. Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble. Enlarged Prostate. Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business. Send in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

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Fine Vehicles and Harness

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Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

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THE STATIONER,
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Headquarters for Blank Books, Office Supplies, Bibles, Prayer Books, Novelties for Children. Games of all kinds, etc. On own orders promptly attended to. Stamps for sale.

LOVE THE CHILDREN,

And Have Happiness Around the Fire-side at Home,

AND OLD AGE WILL FIND YOU BLESSED

In the Love of Those Whom You Have Reared—As Writes a Letter Suggested by a Recent Event.

Every now and then some rich man's daughter up in the city runs away with the coachman or a negro or some designing scamp who is on the make and slips up on the old man while he is asleep—not asleep to his business of piling up money, but asleep on Sunday and never get close up to him as children like to do unless they are repelled by indifference or unkindness. "Knowing that you were an austere man," fits many a father now and the children soon get weaned and so does the wife. That girl at St. Paul would never have married a man if she had had a kind father's love and care. Of course she has wrecked her hopes of happiness, and her parents are to blame for it. Her home was not happy. "Be ye not unequally yoked" saith the scripture and every violation of this injunction brings grief to the girl, the victim, and her family. The scamp who works the scheme is generally bought off and retired. Solomon says: "He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind." No husband or wife, no son or daughter has any right to bring trouble within that sacred domain called home. I was ruminating about this because the daily papers are of late so full of domestic grief. It looks like there is hardly a family in the land but what some member of it has brought trouble to all the rest. I look over the community where I live and the number is small where there is no shadow—no secret sorrow. A father's bad habits, a mother's discontent, a son's dissipation or a daughter's frailty have troubled and still are troubling many a household that must otherwise be happy. A happy home is the only paradise upon the earth and whoever makes it unhappy is as guilty as was the serpent that destroyed the peace of Eden. The domestic fireside is the most sacred place upon the earth. Blackstone says that by the laws of England a man's house is his castle into which the king of England dare not enter uninvited. I am sure that our people generally do not value the privacy and sanctity of their homes. I do not mean the house with its adornments nor the flowers in the front yard, but I do mean the sweet communion of the family by the fireside or under the lamplight or in the dining room or sitting in the veranda, and all the time loving each other and sympathizing with those who have suffered or are suffering the afflictions that are common to us all. If every member of a family was so inclined to think would only resolve to bring nothing but sunshine into the household how happy would they be. This can be done, as easy as to do. A man has no right to enter his own door with a cloud upon his brow and bad temper in his heart. His coming should always rejoice his wife and his children. A woman has no right to be always complaining about little things and showing her discontent in a thousand ways and keeping the children in a state of constant alarm for fear mother will make a fuss about it. There should never be a frown at the dinner table nor at the morning or evening meal, nor should there be a dismal silence that sometimes broods over the feast and takes away the appetite. Food taken in sullen silence will not digest. The bed and the board should always be cheerful. The sleep will not be sweet when there are tears upon the pillow. I would be afraid to scold a child just before the eyes were closed in sleep. The responsibility is greater upon the parents than upon the children. If the father is loving and companionable to his boys, they would be more apt to stay at home and not wander off into bad company. They would not speak of him as "the old man." They would not be waiting for him to die so that they might inherit his estate. If the mother was always gentle and kind and reasonable with her girls they would love home too well to make a runaway match or to receive the attentions of unprincipled young men. "Make home happy," should be the watchword in every family. It is well enough to have the little prayer, "God Bless Our Home," painted or worked in canvas and overhanging the mantel, but the Creator will not reward us what we can do for ourselves. There are two kinds of home-sickness—sick of home and sick for home. I know a hussie boy, not long ago, was sent away to college and she cried so at the separation from the loved ones at home, and her home-sick letters were so full of tears, that she was at last permitted to return. Her companions laugh at her and make sport of her childish weakness, but I have never regretted for her than I ever did. She loves her home too dearly to leave it for any common lover. She can get education enough here even if the polish is not as fine as it might have been made elsewhere. It is far better to be sick for home than sick of home. When I was sent off to college I was miserable for awhile and could not conceal it from my roommate, who made fun of me and talked about my mother's iron grip, but he had no mother and could not understand my distress. When the term was out and I was to go home I did not wait for the sun to rise but left Athens by moonlight, about 3 o'clock, riding horseback with a little negro boy behind me and made the forty-four miles in time to surprise the family at the dinner table. What a glorious welcome I received from parents and brother and sisters. It was one of the great events of my life and still lives among the sweetest memories. Parental love, conjugal love, filial love are the keystone to the arch that supports the pillars of government and keeps our social system secure. As a rule anarchists have no children. No nothing to love but themselves. As a rule the poor love their children better than the rich, for riches will in time absorb a man and burn his best emotions. With the poor the children are first, with the rich they are second. The law of compensation comes into everything in this life. The good and the bad, the joy and the sorrow are kindly mixed by a wise Providence. Then let us all be content with our lot. Let us not look over the fence to envy our neighbor, for we know not his secret sorrows. Let us not trouble our own house for fear we shall inherit the wind.

BILL ARP.
Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in strength and economy—it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses \$1." Try a bottle and you will be convinced of its merit.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething gives quiet, helpful rest. 25 cents a bottle.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

I certify that on the 10th of February I commenced giving my four children aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON,
Hall Co., February 1, 1870.

Many Persons are broken

from overwork or household cares. J. W. H. Iron Eaters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures indigestion. Get the genuine.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. McKee & Bro.

Can You Eat ?

This is a question that every one will answer in the affirmative. We have to, if we live. Some people eat the best there is to be had, others eat about what they can get. It is not people who are fed the best who live the longest and enjoy life most. It depends upon how you digest. Good living and poor digestion will bring you to premature old age, sickness and death. The question is not what a man eats, but what he digests. Show me a person that digests what he eats, and I will show you a happy, well man. Those who overeat, and nearly everybody does, or those who have weak digestion, should remember that one dose of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure indigestion in five minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia. About 90 per cent of all diseases is traceable, either directly or indirectly, to dyspepsia, and when a simple and pure remedy will instantly relieve indigestion and cure dyspepsia, there is no cause for so much sickness. It costs 50 cents per bottle, and is for sale by the druggists here and everywhere.

CHARLES O. TYNER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

COUNSEL TO MEN OF LARGE AFFAIRS.

During such a period of financial disturbance as the present, you find it necessary to concentrate all your talents and energies on the management of your affairs.

You cannot safely delegate the work to another. At this time, any one else, no matter what his ability would be unable to successfully conduct your business, or protect your investments, as well as you can.

But there is a CHANCE that you may at any moment be FORCED thus to turn your affairs over to the management of another—namely, in the event of your death.

Remember that executors often think more about avoiding risks and protecting themselves than of carrying out the spirit of the testator's views. They generally lack experienced in the business they are trying to wind up.

This inexperience and possible lack of interest may cost 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the value of your estate, or more.

You cannot but recognize the truth of this statement; nevertheless, you can secure this loss by assuring your life for the amount which, in your judgment, your executors would waste in winding up your estate.

You can easily, by economizing a little in your living expenses, pay from your income the premium on a policy for \$50,000 or \$100,000, issued by the strongest financial institution of its kind in the world—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway, New York.

If you then chance to die, your executor will be INSTANTLY in the possession of \$50,000 or \$100,000 of CASH IN HAND, and ready money will have a FOURFOLD VALUE IF DEATH COMES IN TIMES LIKE THESE

On the other hand, if you live, and take your assurance (for example) on the 20-year Tontine Endowment plan, you will YOURSELF reap a rich reward on the maturity of the policy.

The following is an illustration of one out of many such policies maturing in 1893:—

EXAMPLE.

Letter from a Policyholder in the Equitable.

In response to your request that I should give you for publication the results of policy No. 81,524, which matured June 2d, 1893, I beg to make the following statement:

The policy was for \$1,000, issued twenty years ago, on the Endowment plan. The amount paid in premiums was \$953.60.

Among other options, the following methods of settlement are now offered:

First—Cash surrender value, \$1,597.04; equal to a return of all the premiums paid, with interest exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

Second—A paid-up policy of life assurance for \$3,858.

Third—A life annuity of \$112.53.

June 2, 1893. R. J. RILEY.

N. B.—The writer of the above letter has applied to the Equitable for a new policy for five times the amount of the original policy

For further illustrations and particulars, apply to

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GENERAL AGENTS.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Special Agents Located in Atlanta:

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SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur Street, ATLANTA, GA.
Capital Stock, \$3,000,000.00. Assets January 1, 1893, \$1,025,566.91

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.
We have a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

More Style
More Novelty
More Variety
More Real Values
Combined in our Fall and Winter Stock
Men, Boys and Children's Clothing than Atlanta has ever seen before.
New Furnishings.
New Hats.
New Tailoring.
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\$4.50 PER TON
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Wholesale and Retail Shipper and Dealer in
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WRITE FOR PRICES.

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\$3.75 PER TON.
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Our Specialties.
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We also manufacture all kinds of GALVANIZED IRON
Cornices, Finials and Window Caps.
Get our prices before you buy.
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82 and 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.,
ELEVATORS
CARRIAGES OF PASSENGER FREIGHT

W. S. McNEAL'S
PAINT AND GLASS STORE
114 and 116 Whitehall Street,

Wholesale and Retail Paints and Oils
Glass, Varnishes, Brushes. Strictly Pure White and Tinted Leads, Lubricating Oils, and Mortar Stains. For large contracts, very low prices will be made to owners, contractors and builders. Ladders, Gages and 8 and Bellows always for sale.
Sep 7-17 sun wed.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES!

We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very low prices.

1 new 16"x6" Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 11"x5" Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4" Bed (F. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 12"x6" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 12"x5" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
20 Power Drill Presses, assorted sizes, from 20" to 34" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.
A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tennoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.
1 8" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
1 2 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).
1 36" Band Saw, Iron Table.
1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.
A line of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Bolting, Etc.
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).
1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Turtion's).
We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belt, etc. Packing, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices. Write for full description and we will quote best prices.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.,
47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY
AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
A splendidly equipped school for young ladies. Elegant brick buildings with all modern comforts. Accommodates 150 boarders. Finest music and art advantages in the south. Thorough literary course. Reasonable rates. Address
A. W. VANHOUSE or
M. J. PEARCE, Gainesville, Ga.
13-3m thur sun

LYING IN THE AIR.

The Constitution Dashes Through Four States the Same Day.

FAST SCHEDULE TO THE SOUTHWEST.

You Breakfast in Atlanta, Dine at Montgomery.

AND TAKE SUPPER AT NEW ORLEANS.

A Constitution Correspondent Dispatched to Sketch the Story of the Paper's Marvelous Trip Across Four States.

New Orleans, September 30.—(Staff Correspondence.)—I am reading the last page of The Constitution tonight while waiting for my supper here in New Orleans. I read the first page of the same paper this morning while waiting for my breakfast at Durand's restaurant in Atlanta.

I read the editorial or middle page while waiting for my dinner in Mobile.

I saw people in Alabama—eastern Alabama—get their papers at breakfast time. I saw the morning's Constitution thrown over the gates of Georgia citizens in many little towns and villages far out of Atlanta long before they had opened their front doors to catch the first rays of the morning sun, or waked themselves from their slumbers and their dreams.

It has been a kind of mystery to me—a day of revelations. I was forced several times to pull my faithful old watch out of my pocket and stare it out of countenance to see if things could really be as they



READ AROUND THE MONTGOMERY FOUNTAIN.

seemed. Even then I could scarcely believe some of the facts The Constitution was performing and would hold the suspected timepiece to my ear to make sure that she was alive and clicking off the hours, for while seeing is believing, hearing is knowing, in this instance at least.

It was all true. My watch was true to the hour, the train was true to the schedule, the schedule was true to the contract with the government—that big mail contract from Boston to New Orleans—and the people all along the line were true to their inclinations and were crowding about the train clamoring for the morning Constitution as the airbrakes hissed the fast mail to a standstill at each town and village.

I never thought about it before as I have today—what sights, what a conglomeration of visions the same newspaper could describe after a single day's journey if it only had the voice to speak of the things along its travels. Take, for instance, The Constitution I am now holding in my hand. It was creased by a merry faced little newsboy at 4 o'clock this morning the moment it sprang fresh, warm and moist from the big press in the basement of the Constitution building. Hugged tightly to his heart with nothing between but the ragged little coat of blue, the lad was one of the very first to lean against the doorway of Durand's restaurant and wait for a favor at the hands of the early breakfasters. I paid the fellow a nickel for it and felt that I was cheating and swindling, for when a paper is so new, so fresh, so bright and early a man feels that it is worth ten times the usual price per copy. Then it is that the news seems to have the flower, the blossom and the bloom on it sure enough. You take the moistened folds into your hand, you feel the warmth of the great press, you fancy that you can see a damp vapor of steam rising from the pages while you read, and verily it does seem that you can



STREET SCENE IN MONTGOMERY.

feel the breath of the news as it is whispered to you by the type.

This same paper saw the breakfast table at Durand's this morning and bade adieu to the city of its nativity just as the stars were fading in the light of the gray dawn.

It has heard the porters on three different trains cry out the names of two hundred stations more or less, has seen the old red hills of Georgia vanish at the approach of the long stretching valleys of eastern Alabama; has seen the populous and thriving cities of three states; has looked out of the car window upon the widest stretching waters of the Gulf of Mexico; has heard the songs of the darkies along the Mississippi valley working in the sugar cane; has seen the glare of light-houses and the flickering lights of ships far out at sea; has felt the warmth of the autumn sunlight that bathed the sleeping city of Atlanta at its rising and kissed the moss-covered trees of Mississippi at its setting—and now with the dewdrops of old Louisiana glistening on its bright pages at nightfall beneath the radiant beams of the electric lights at New Orleans, it is ready to be hurled far out into Texas long before the morning sun complicates the round of its first day on earth.

Strange! Yes, it is strange—almost ghastly to think of it! One is almost ready to believe in the mysteries of the spirit land and de-

clare in earnestness that this paper is a spirit of those papers that were set in cold type in the fifth story of The Constitution building far away in the big city of Atlanta just a few hours ago. Surely here is an argument in favor of the theory that there is no end to the accomplishments of man, the wonderful, the greatest achievements of the age rest with the possibilities of the railroad schedule. Electricity carries with wonderful speed the shadows of messages, but it must be remembered that they are only shadows, nothing more. The railroad schedule makers who by the appliances of science manage to take the message itself—not the shadow—so far in a single day are the heroes of the hour after all.

The man who has made New Orleans no farther away from Atlanta than supper is away from breakfast deserves a gold crown. The Constitution that speaks to the people of Atlanta in the morning and the people of three states during the day and fans the mosquitoes from the sleepy brow of the citizen of New Orleans at night is The Constitution for the people.

All About the Schedule.

Much has already been written in the railroad columns of The Constitution about this fast mail schedule that has been put on by special appropriation of the gov-



SOLD AFTER DINNER IN MOBILE.

ernment from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans, La.

It has been told how the Richmond and Danville company went to work to get the contract of the postoffice authorities of the government at Washington, how the railroad authorities put on trains that ran from the northeast to the southeast with such speed as to paralyze the government officials and show them that this was something not to be sneezed at.

The Richmond and Danville won the stake at the game and secured the contract, putting on the fast train that has so challenged the admiration of the railroad world. It made such time as to put the New York and Boston mail into Atlanta the next morning while the inhabitants of that town were fast asleep and gave them the New York papers for breakfast reading.

The Richmond and Danville was behind the whole transaction and deserves the congratulations of the southern people as well as the praise of every American citizen in so facilitating the mail service of the country. The fast mail train of the Richmond and Danville arrives in Atlanta promptly at 5:15 o'clock in the morning and without a minute's delay the mail is taken up by the Atlanta and West Point Railway Company with a fast mail train that leaves at once for the western hills of Georgia and the valleys of eastern Alabama. The train leaves Atlanta coming



A GLIMPSE OF THE CAPITOL WHILE PASSING.

south at 5:35 o'clock. It reaches all of the little towns and cities along the Atlanta and West Point railway before breakfast until the border line of Alabama is reached. It reaches all the towns of eastern Alabama just after breakfast.

It puts the eastern mail and The Atlanta Constitution in Montgomery at 11 o'clock.

The train pulled out of Atlanta on this morning. The mailing boys from The Constitution press rooms were down at the train in full force throwing great bundles of the morning papers into the mail car and dumping an unusually large quantity of papers in the apartments occupied by the newsbutcher.

The Atlanta and West Point, which has been so instrumental in working up this fast mail schedule in co-operation with the Richmond and Danville, seems to have a target for securing the political success and train hands in the world. The crew was made up of the best kind of fellows—men who know their duty well and who serve the road faithfully, at the same time showing every courtesy to the passengers. They make a beautiful run to Montgomery on this fast schedule.

The newsbutcher is the proudest man on the train every morning, for his sales of the morning Constitution have wonderfully increased since this fast schedule was put on by the railroad people. I saw him selling papers by the dozens at East Point, although it was early when the train reached there. Many of the people who had met the train were evidently just out of bed and came to the train for no other purpose than to get their papers, for they were rubbing their eyes most drowsily.

Fairburn, Palmetto, Newman—all of these towns were reached about getting-up time for the citizens. Some of them were still in bed when The Constitution greeted them and an air of quietude reigned over the city.

Puckett's, Grantville, Whitfield and LaGrange—all of these towns are reached about breakfast time and the people start the day with a cup of strong coffee to wake them and The Constitution to keep them awake.

The fast mail and The Constitution cross the Chattahoochee river at West Point just after breakfast and shoot across the border line into Alabama just as the dewdrops are drying from the fields of clover blossoms, the smiling valleys of fender-striped corn and the great fields of cotton bursting into glorious white as far as the eye can see.

Then comes a dozen or more towns with pretty Indian names, such as Cusseta, Opelika, Nottulsa, Chehaw, Tuskegee, which is just off the main line on a little branch road, and a lot of others where The Constitution is equally prized.

At Opelika The Constitution makes connection for two roads leading north and south and in this way takes on new directions covering the entire region of eastern Alabama, while the main line continues with the journey on to Montgomery and thence to New Orleans.

At Auburn the college boys, who are many of them Georgia boys, come out to meet the train and get their papers before 10 o'clock the same morning they are printed.

The Louisville and Nashville. At Montgomery there is a great rush for The Constitution. The paper gets there at 11 o'clock and

the people rush to The Constitution's news agent-up on the corner by the fountain and there can be seen dozens of leading business men leaning against the railing of the fountain reading the paper the minute they are "up" at the stand.

In the meantime the Louisville and Nashville has taken up the fast mail of the train that came in over the Atlanta and West Point road, and without ten minutes delay in Montgomery the Constitution is shooting along down through the most fertile valley of Alabama towards Mobile and the great gulf.

The towering dome of the beautiful old state capitol at Montgomery which was the first capitol of the confederate states, is just fading out of sight when the hand of your watch tells you that you have traveled about 200 miles out of Atlanta before high noon.

Far down into the valley of the Alabama river you go, passing a half hundred little thriving cities and towns, sweeping along through the picturesque old plantations that once characterized the old south in the days of slavery, darting through the groves of moss-draped trees, and everywhere the train stops the newsbutcher swings lightly out of the car and shouts, "Here ye Constitution," and comes along the train moves off jingling the nickles in his pocket and smiling happily.

The citizens of Greenville, Ala., get their Constitutions before dinner. So do the citizens of Greenville, Rolling, Dunham, Garland, Gravelly and Evergreen all of which places are south of Montgomery and nearly at Mobile.

The Louisville and Nashville has done much to make this schedule a success, and has to be thanked by the people along the line for their energy and ambition to give the state of Alabama an excellent fast mail service from the east.

The railroad people of this great system cannot be thanked too much and the people seem to know it. It is said that the Louisville and Nashville will even quicken its part of the schedule.

Dinner at Mobile.

The fast mail train reaches Mobile at dinner time and a stop is allowed the people on the train to get dinner at the railroad restaurant.

This is a newspaper man the opportunity of going out and seeing the town,



THE CONSTITUTION IN NEW ORLEANS JUST AFTER SUPPER.

it being a sort of tradition that newspaper men never eat while the sun is shining.

The Constitution finds its way into the postoffice at Mobile and is being sold on the streets of that busy city long before the evening shadows are lengthening. It passes the quarantine station on the corner as they go home. The luxurious fellow who spends the afternoon in his yacht is seen reading his Constitution as he glides out from the ship-crowded wharf to enjoy a run over the twilight waters of the bay.

After a stop of twenty minutes at Mobile the train moves off for New Orleans. It passes the quarantine station on the Mississippi border line without a health certificate and goes on to Belle Fontaine and Bilotti, the pretty little resort of the bay. Here it is read before supper time has fairly come.

It dashes on through the marshes of Mississippi at a furious rate, stopping now and then at the beautiful little fisher villages and coast towns along the gulf. It runs into New Orleans for a late supper and is read before the citizens of this big, old, dreamy southern town are half ready to close their eyes and go to sleep.

Here then we have it—Georgia for breakfast, Alabama for dinner, Mississippi for an evening snack and Louisiana for supper.

Here comes next for breakfast in the morning, but—

Here we rest!

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

IT HAS BEEN HIGHLY PRAISED.

The Lecture of Dr. W. J. Scott Delivered at the First Methodist Church.

Dr. W. J. Scott has everywhere met with golden opinions as to the outgrowth of his lecture delivered at the First Methodist church last Friday night.

The lecturer was his best. His subject was "From Jerusalem to the Dead Sea," and was the second of his interesting series, "From Dan to Beersheba." In opening his remarks the doctor stated that the entire distance from Dan to Beersheba, embracing the extreme limits of Palestine, was only 130 miles, or just a mile less than from Atlanta to Chicago.

He described the holy places in and around Jerusalem and dwelt with poetic eloquence upon the hallowed associations of the Savior's life and death. At the close of the lecture a large number of congratulations were showered upon the doctor by the large and cultivated audience that gathered to hear him.

Rev. J. W. Roberts in a delightful manner assisted Dr. Scott in a number of illustrated readings, principally from Sidney Lanier and Leigh Hunt.

TO LOVERS OF FINE MUSIC.

Concert.

You are cordially invited to attend a concert by the orchestra at our fall opening, Monday, October 24, at 31 Whitehall street, and at the same time feast your eyes on the handsomest line of new goods ever seen in the city of Atlanta.

MAIER & BEERLE, Jewelers.

Rev. J. W. Roberts in a delightful manner assisted Dr. Scott in a number of illustrated readings, principally from Sidney Lanier and Leigh Hunt.

Programme, 4 to 10.

1. March—"High School Cadets," Sousa.

2. Overture—"Nobucodonozor," Verdi.

3. Selection—"Faust," Gounod.

4. Waltzes—"Spring Flowers," Bosquet.

5. Overture—"Stradella," Flotow.

6. Selection—"Bohemian Girl," Balfe.

7. Waltzes—"Kroll's Balle Klänge," Lumbye.

8. Pilgrims Chorus, from "Tannhauser," Wagner; March—"Tannhauser," Wagner.

Programme, 8 to 10.

1. March—"High School Cadets," Sousa.

2. Overture—"King of the Gnomes," Rolinson.

3. Selection—"Grand Duchesse," Offenbach.

4. Waltzes—"A Night in Naples," Guardia.

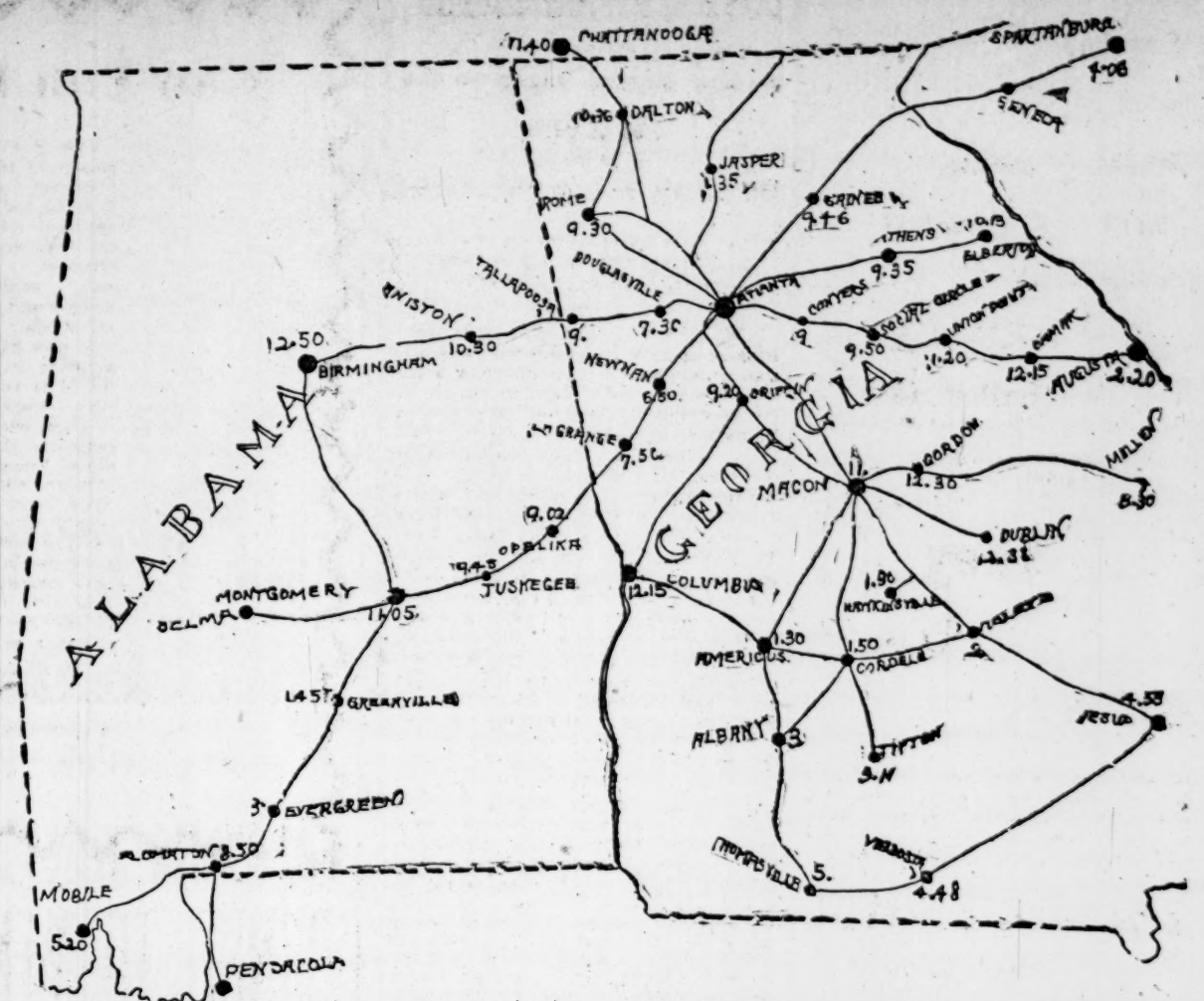
5. Selection—"The Gondoliers," Sullivan.

6. Spanish Fantasia—"La Paloma," Bowman.

7. Waltz—"Robin Hood," DeKoran.

8. March—"Washington Post," Sousa.

THE CONSTITUTION'S DAYLIGHT FLIGHT.



The accompanying cut tells its own story with a few words of explanation. Leaving Atlanta with the first ruddy glow in the eastern heavens flies toward all parts of the compass, north, east, south and west. By high noon it has thoroughly covered all the territory within a radius of 250 miles of Atlanta. While daylight yet floods this part of the globe, The Constitution has been distributed over 100,000 square miles, which has a population of 5,000,000 souls. The hours in the map tell the time of The Constitution's arrival at the different points.

FOR THE FALL TERM.

The United States Court Will Convene Tomorrow Morning.

AND THE GRAND JURY WILL MEET.

A Large Number of Cases Will Be Tried This Fall—The Race for Commissioner Is Waxing Warm.

The full term of the United States court will begin tomorrow morning.

Twenty cases, all of them criminal, are now on the docket to be tried tomorrow. It is estimated that as many as two or three hundred cases will be tried during the present month.

District Attorney Joe James is in good trim and will bring out the "Douglasville lick" that won him a reputation in the last campaign.

Next Monday morning the civil docket will be arranged. At that time cases will be set for trial after the 1st of November. The criminal business will occupy about the same time, after which time the court will adjourn.

Judge Newman will then go to Columbus, Ga., where he will hold court, civil and criminal, for one week. After his return he will devote himself to civil business only.

The present term of the court will be the busiest that Judge Newman has known since he has been on the bench.

The trial of Louis Bedline, charged with embezzlement, will not be called until the early part of next December. He will be able to represent and the trial will be one of national interest.

The grand jury will enter upon the discharge of its duties tomorrow morning. Already there are as many as 200 cases to bring before the body. In all it is estimated as many as 800 cases will be tried between now and the first of the year.

The grand jury will be continuously in session for that length of time and cases will be grinding out every day.

The court will convene tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the building will be crowded with mountaineers and moonshiners. The preparations for the opening of the court yesterday were quite lively and all of the officers were busy employed.

Who Will Be Commissioner?

The race for United States commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Haley, deceased, will likely be concluded tomorrow.

Mr. Nash R. Broyles is the latest candidate in the field and the chances are good for his appointment. Mr. Broyles is a brainy young lawyer and is one of the most young practitioners at the Atlanta bar. He has been strongly endorsed and his claims are being strongly urged.

Dr. R. J. Massey, of Douglasville, Ga., is also an avowed candidate, with Colonel Robinson and Edward J. Crawford. Mr. Massey, another bright young lawyer, is being strongly urged by his friends, and is making a strong fight.

Judge Newman is expected to make the appointment tomorrow afternoon.

The Old Fashioned Circus.

Editor Constitution: The good old-fashioned, one-ring circus seems to have left us forever. We now have the magnificent aggregation of equestrian, musical, dramatic and spectacular exhibitions, displaying their varied attractions, not in the old-time one-ring of our boyhood, but under a huge collection of tents, with four rings, holding vast numbers of people, and giving entertainments at once pleasing and confusing.

In the palmy days of the 30's, before the war, Robinson & Eldred, Stone & McCollum, North, Stickey & Jones, I. I. Nathans and others, paid the south peripatetic visits in wagons and gave us the very best talent in equestrian performances. Of course we had the usual gymnastic exercises, including ladder, trapeze, and ground and lofty tumbling, but the ring was the main feature, and this part of the programme was always most excellent in character. The exceedingly graceful performances (two-horse act) of Tom McCollum, Junius Robinson and I. I. Nathans, have never been excelled in the arena. Old John Robinson's splendid four-horse act, "The Courier of St. Petersburg," was the very acme of equestrian daring and grace. The advance brigades of the circus were not composed of elegantly equipped parlor cars as now, but the genial Colonel Tumash, for years with Robinson & Eldred, was at our head, and the agent and chief of police brigade, and the gaudily painted advertising wagon heralded the coming of the show.

The modern circus clown is a clown only in dress. Who forgets old man Jennings, Sam Louie, Joe Penland, James Reynolds and others. They were wont to keep the ring in a roar. There men were absolutely funny, "fool" of infinite jest and most excellent fancy.

The music of the modern circus, although scarcely artistic, is very brassy, and consequently noisy. In the olden time we had all the orchestral effect, brass being used for the grand entré and special acts. The very sawdust had a kind of singing group in its own right, and from start to finish it was a circus, plain and simple, but full of interest, the like of which we shall never see again.

1893.

For the Ladies.

The millinery opening at the Ladies' Bazaar tomorrow and Tuesday will be the beginning of a new era in the art of making fine headwear in Atlanta.

World's Fair Closes on October 31st.

If you are going to go with the Mitchell berry party Monday, at 2:10 p. m., \$26 will pay the entire cost. Special attention given to ladies unattended.

THE FAIR.

Our Millinery Opening Tomorrow

Will not interfere with our usual MONDAY BARGAINS. In truth, it's a sort of celebration with us, at The Fair, tomorrow. Our Millinery Department occupies all of a separate store (south room), and thus our opening of fine Headwear is one thing and our Bargain Counter another thing.

Don't You Think So?

That we, at The Fair, with our two stories of useful articles are individual in our kind and method? We'll prove this tomorrow by Standing Alone

as hammer-downs of prices.

Linings.

Cambrie (skirt lining) at 4c. Linen canvas at 17c. Corset jeans (waist lining) at 9c. Heavy twilled red damask at 25c. All wool cloth (boys' wear) at 50c. Cotton flannel at 5c. New yard-wide sea island at 5c. Feather ticking at 15c. Brown Apron Linen at 14c. Red table damask at 25c. Few slightly soiled spreads (heavy Marcellines) were \$4 and now are \$2.50. A lot of fine muslin window shades, for Monday's sale, at 75c pair.

Dress Goods.

All our \$1 plain Henriettes, in black and colors, at 75c yard. These goods are from gray mixed at 48c. Always sold at \$1 yard. We are glad to give samples, so you can compare. Monday a limited quantity of these Henriettes at 75c.

New red flannel (plain) at 15c. Silena (15c kind) at 12c. New yard-wide sea island at 5c. Cotton flannel at 5c. Feather ticking at 15c. Brown Apron Linen at 14c. Red table damask at 25c. Few slightly soiled spreads (heavy Marcellines) were \$4 and now are \$2.50. A lot of fine muslin window shades, for Monday's sale, at 75c pair.

Smallware at The Fair.

Whalebone at 8c dozen. Silk thread 8c; bone-needle 2c. Ladies' silk hose at 75c, were \$1.25. Best black seamless hose at 15c. Zephyr at 5c ounce. Silk garters, with buckles, at 49c. We sell best English 5c. Rubber combs (large) at 10c. Tooth brushes at 10c up. 12 dozen agate buttons at 4c. We sell rock-rack braid at 5c. Celluloid picture frames at 10c. Silver picture frames at 50c. Cloth picture frames at 25c. Amethyst, violet and forget-me-not picture frames (new) at 75c to \$1.48. Silver trinkets just received, comprising trays, jewel cases and articles for the dresser.

Specials at The Fair.

New stationery at 10c box. 10c glycerine soap at 5c. One cake to each customer. The Fair amonilla at 10c. Pound soda at 5c; pearline 4c. Ink 4c; mangle 4c. Creamed tooth soap at 10c. Castle soap 15c for 1-1/2 pounds. Push albums at 74c up. Scrapbooks at 10c up. Lead pencils at 5c dozen. Paper lead pencils at 4c. Cloth-bound books at 15c. Thackeray complete (12 volumes) at \$3.98. z. Scratch pads at 4c. Notebook (new) 5c to \$4 each. Silver picture frames at 50c. We sell leather goods at 10c. Hearth brooms at 15c. Show brushes at 15c. Rubbers at 8c. Hair brushes 15c to \$1. Show dressing at 10c. French blacking at 5c.

Kid Gloves, Etc.

P. and P. kid gloves at 75c to \$1.75. Light and dark shades in \$1 gloves with large buttons, evening extra length gloves at \$1.98 pair.

New cashmere gloves at 25c. Men's silk handkerchiefs (black) at 25c. Ladies' silk handkerchiefs at 10c up. Men's extra large silk white handkerchiefs at 40c. New embroidery (wide) at 10c yard.

Housefurnishings at The Fair.

Wall splashes at 10c. Broilers at 15c. Gas shades at 10c. Knife boxes and cleaners at 10c. Butter molds at 34c. Tack hammers at 5c. Vegetable presses at 45c. v. Chow juts at 50c. Silver-plated knifv and forks at \$2.00. Rogers' silver knifv and forks at \$3.00. Tin pig plates at 4c.

New Toys.

Toys and dolls now in and on sale. Silver-plated knifv and forks at \$2.00. Rogers' silver knifv and forks at \$3.00. Tin pig plates at 4c.

China at The Fair.

Decorated French china dinner sets (D. and C.) complete at \$45.48. Decorated English china dinner sets complete at \$25. Decorated porcelain dinner sets complete at \$12.48. White toilet sets at \$23.31. Decorated toilet sets at \$24.48. Decorated porcelain toilet sets, 10 pieces, at \$14.48. Decorated platters at 25c. Decorated pitchers at 35c. Cups and saucers at 50c set. Covered dishes at 25c. Half-pint pitchers at 10c. Bohemian bouquet holders at 45c. Vinegar cruets at 15c. Silver-plated pepper at 5c. Punch glass cups at 12c. Lemonade sets at \$1.98. Bohemian bouquet holders at 45c. Cut glass plates at \$3.33. New vases at 10c up to \$15. Cherry cases at \$1. Blacking cases at \$1.24. Sewing boards at 74c.

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Housefurnishings at The Fair.

Wall splashes at 10c. Broilers at 15c. Gas shades at 10c. Knife boxes and cleaners at 10c. Butter molds at 34c. Tack hammers at 5c. Vegetable presses at 45c.

SOUTH AMERICAN

"REVOLUTIONS."

What They Are, Why They Are,
and What They Accomplish.

I have been asked by the editor of The Constitution to tell its readers something about Spanish-American revolutions; and, perhaps, I cannot better begin than by explaining what they are. In its ordinary acceptance, the term revolution is understood to mean a popular uprising against some form of absolutism, or some fundamental change in the form of government suddenly and violently brought about. But in Spanish-American politics the word has a more comprehensive meaning. It is there employed to indicate any kind of public disorder, and is generally synonymous with sedition. Every local or general tumult is dignified as a "revolution," and every disappointed and desperate politician is a "revolutionist." In other countries, revolutions originate with the masses and work upward to the government; in Spanish America, "revolutions" originate at the top and work downward to the masses. In other countries, successful revolutions imply changes of fundamental law, and in the form of government; in Spanish America a successful "revolution" usually results only in a change of administration. There is never a change in the form of government, and very rarely any radical changes in the fundamental law.

Of course this is but another way of saying that Spanish American "revolutions" are not revolutions at all, but only violent quarrels among the politicians over the spoils of office. And this is about the idea which I wish to convey. Not that these quarrels do not sometimes result in new written constitutions of government; for constitution making is a favorite pastime with our southern neighbors. But amid all these changes, the form of government remains the same. It is always a democratic republic, no matter how autocratic and arbitrary its administration. In theory, the people always rule; in practice they never do. It is the political "bosses" who rule; and when there are not places enough for all, there is usually a fight.

These "revolutions" are known as local and general. They are said to be "local" when the local or state officials only are in dispute; and they are said to be "general" when the bone of contention is some high federal or national office. In both cases the principle involved (in so far as there can be said to be any principle involved) is the same.

The usual preliminaries to a "revolution" is a popular election, followed by a pronounced candidate or public protest by the disappointed candidate. He justifies his conduct by assuming that the election was unfair or fraudulent; constitutes himself a champion of the people (who really know or care nothing about it) and proceeds to appeal from ballots to bullets. Fair and free elections are rare occurrences where the masses are ignorant and all public officers are elected for short terms by universal suffrage. They would be rare in any country under such conditions; and it is no disparagement to say that, in many of the Latin American republics, there has not been a fair election for more than a century past. "Our elections are mere farces," said President Nunez, of Colombia. "Nobody ever thinks of accepting them as the expressed will of the people." The natural result is a succession of tumults, called "revolutions." No disappointed candidate ever thinks of acquiescing in the declared result of a popular election if he has sufficient means and political following to "organize a revolution."

His first step is to collect a few stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition. Indeed, no politician of prominence can well afford to be without these things. If he is in position he will need them in order to keep in; if he is out he will need them in order to get in. His next care is to form combinations with other "outs" and organize a military force sufficiently strong to make his wishes respected in his immediate locality. He recruits his rank and file by impressments, and for their sustenance he levies contributions upon his well-to-do neighbors. These forced contributions are known by the polite name of "contributions," or "loans." They are evidenced by pagares, or written promises to pay redeemable at some indefinite time "after a treaty of peace" shall have been ratified by the contending parties. If these liberal terms of the "loan" be not readily accepted by the lender, he is forthwith arrested and shut up in prison.

Before the commencement of actual hostilities, there usually a formal conference between the accredited "plenipotentiaries" of the rival leaders. If the negotiations are successful, and the dissatisfied party and his friends are provided with comfortable places at government expense, the "revolution" is declared off; otherwise, the fighting will begin. But in no case, whether pending negotiations or pending the armed conflict, can the federal government take any steps looking to the preservation of order. That would be "unconstitutional." In all these contests the federal government must maintain an attitude of strict neutrality. And it is equally bound to recognize the victor as the legitimate state government. This is called democracy. The old Greeks of Plato's time would have called it oligarchy. We call it organized anarchy.

The local "revolution" may become general in many ways; as, for instance, by the sympathy and co-operation of the "outs" in adjacent states, by its possible political influence in other states, or by some real or fancied violation of "neutrality" by the federal government. And when it becomes general and is successful the usual result is a new written constitution or "federal compact," preceded by six or eight months of military rule.

There is no militia system, state or federal, such as we have in the United States; nor is there anything exactly corresponding to the old European system of conscription. The standing army consists of a few skeleton regiments, composed for the most part of officers without commands, but who draw comfortable salaries from the public treasury. To fill up the ranks as emergencies arise, the government usually relies upon impressments. Recruiting officers lie in wait for the unsuspecting Indian peasant at the market places, or scour the country with lasso in hand and catch him very much in the same manner (and with about as little ceremony) as the Texas herdsmen would lasso his cattle in the branding season. The "revolutionary" chieftain adopts the same method; and between the two the simple minded Allean has no hope of escape. Once caught, he knows only obedience. He is easily drilled and disciplined, and rarely fails to make an efficient soldier. He is stupidly indifferent to personal danger, and will stand up and shoot and be shot at until killed, disabled or taken prisoner. In the event last named, he is at once enlisted in the ranks of his captors and will fight as doggedly on that side as he did on the other. If he gets killed while fighting on the winning side, some show of respect is made for the indigent family; if he falls while fighting the losing side his family must shift for itself. If he survives the conflict he is never once realizing that he has been

badly treated, and never once thinking of lodging upon the country for restitution. The "war contribution" so-called, whether levied by the one party or the other, is but a polite name for robbery. It takes place whenever horses, mules, saddles, bridles, blankets, clothing or money is wanted "for the use of the army"; the justification being either "military necessity" or alleged "sympathy with the enemy." In the case first named, some sort of voucher or receipt is usually given by the party making the seizure. These are, of course, worthless when the party fails to attain control of the public treasury; and even though he should succeed, pay day will be a long time in the future. When the seizure is made on the ground of alleged "sympathy with the enemy," no receipts are ever given, and the victim's only redress is to bide his time when he, too, may play at the game of reprisal. In this way the entire community becomes involved and fortunes are lost and won in a few months. It would be added, however, that amid all this lawlessness, both parties are generally mindful of the neutral rights of resident or transient foreigners; and when this is not the case a firm but courteous representation by the diplomatic agent of the foreigner's neutrality is usually effective. If it should not be, and the property of the foreigner should be expropriated, he will have a legitimate claim against the government, which, if reasonable and just, and properly presented through diplomatic channels, will be ultimately paid in full.

The emprestio or forced loan, is a more serious matter. Both sides usually resort to it before the contest is over; and if a citizen be reported wealthy, or even in comfortable circumstances, he has little hope of escaping the demands of one or both the contending factions. His assessment usually ranges from five to thirty thousand dollars in money, according to his supposed ability to pay. This is liable to be repeated, even by the same party, before the war is over, and it is almost certain to be duplicated by the opposite faction whenever opportunity offers. He is allowed a reasonable length of time to produce the money, nor will he be imprisoned or maltreated as long as he shows a disposition to pay. But if he seeks to avoid payment or if payment be unreasonably delayed, off to prison he goes. If, in order to avoid arrest and imprisonment, he flies to the mountains and conceals himself or escapes to some foreign state, his property is seized and sold for what it will bring, and the proceeds placed to the credit of his assessment. If he shuts himself up in his house with his family and claims the immunity and inviolability of domesticity guaranteed by the written constitution, that will avail him not. A armed guard is stationed before every door and window of his dwelling and the whole family placed under siege. Not even the cook will be permitted to go out for the marketing. There can be no ingress nor egress, even if the family physician. Of course, under such circumstances, capitulation is only a matter of a few days or weeks. Then the hapless victim will be fortunate, indeed, if, before the original assessment, he regains his liberty and secures exemption from further annoyance.

It sometimes happens, as I have intimated, that these "revolutions" involve a political principle. These constitute the exception; and, perhaps, for that reason, require specification. Thus, in Colombia, in 1890, what is known as the "liberal revolution," was a distinct reaction against the traditional union of church and state. The result was final separation, and the confiscation of all church property. But the reform was too radical, and too far in advance of public sentiment to be permanent. At first the masses were slow to complain of the change, because they did not fully comprehend its significance. They were flattered by the idea of universal suffrage, and lost sight of the fact that their spiritual teachers had been disfranchised. But when it began to dawn upon the simple devotee of the church that both priest and church were alien to the new order of things, he saw that he had been deceived. Taught by the church to regard the marriage as a religious sacrament rather than as a civil contract, he could not understand how a marriage ceremony could be valid, if performed only by the civil magistrate. The public school system was another source of discontent. He could not quite understand why all schools should not be under the immediate supervision of the priest. It finally became manifest that the government would have to make some compromise with the church or else abandon the public school system entirely. A compromise was finally effected whereby the schools were opened one hour daily for religious instruction, conducted by the parish priest. This worked very well for a while, but the clergy raised objection to certain textbooks, to the presence of irreligious teachers, to the limitation of one hour only to religious instruction. Finally they demanded that all the schools be placed under the supervision of the church. Non-compliance with this demand led to the civil war of 1876, which resulted in the triumph of the liberal or non-church party. But it was a physical triumph only, and could not last. Factions arose within the ranks of the victors. The church party held themselves in readiness to co-operate with whatever faction that might be able to offer them most favorable terms. When the federal congress passed the law (of doubtful constitutionality) authorizing the president to interpose for the preservation of public order in one of the constituent states of the confederation, the war of 1884 began. The church party sided with the government, which finally triumphed after a most sanguinary conflict of twelve months. The constitution was passed abolishing "state sovereignty," restricting the suffrage to an educational and property qualification, restoring the clergy to all political privileges and formally acknowledging the Roman Catholic as the religion of the country. Since then the country has been in peace. Again, in Venezuela, in 1870, Guzman Blanco's revolution resulted in the complete separation of church and state. It was a nominal triumph of modern democratic ideas. The new constitution was framed on the model of the Swiss confederation. Suffrage was made universal. The fundamental law guaranteed individual rights. But neither constitutional limitations, nor statutory provisions, nor judicial decisions were ever permitted to stand in the way when he had any favorite scheme to be carried out. He was dictator in everything but name, and exercised more arbitrary power than any of the petty despots of the continent. This condition of affairs, until 1890, when Guzman's power was broken and finally overthrown by Dr. Rojas Paul. Not a gun was fired; not a single life was taken. It was a bloodless revolution. The dreadful civil war, which came on two years later, grew out of a dispute over the presidential succession. It resulted in a military government, and in the framing of a new federal constitution, which, however, still remains to be ratified by the people.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

Louis Mazade, Parisian Hair Dresser, Price 1.50

Bangs curled, 10c; bangs cut, 10c; hair dressed, 35c; hair curled all over, shampoo, long hair, 50c; shampoo, short hair, 25c; single, short hair, 25c; ladies' hair cut, 25c; children's hair cut, 25c; children's shampoo, 25c; children's hair curled all over, 25c; ladies' short hair curled all over, 50c; single, long hair, 30c; hair treatment, 50c; dry shampoo, 50c; hair bleached, 60c; hair dyed, 82c; coiffure de source, 75c; coiffure poudre, 75c; ladies' manure, 35c; children's manure, 25c; face steam, 35c; face massage, 40c. No. 70 1-2 Whitehall street.

Suffering Women,

You owe it to yourselves and family to try and get well. Why don't you write to Dr. W. J. Tucker, Atlanta, Ga. He will tell you what your trouble is and what he can do for you. His terms are within the reach of all. Pamphlet and question list free.

Don't miss the grand opening on Monday, Oct. 2d, Forsyth and Houston, 18 N. Forsyth street, Old Capitol Building.

Entire New Stock

- OF -

FALL CLOTHING.

Largest stock in the South.
Everything new, nobby, stylish.
Cutaway, Frocks, Prince Alberts.
All new and desirable.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS.

Immense variety.

Light Weights--Heavy Weights.

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

One Price to All--Plain Figures.

We sell as low as any establishment in the South. Please call at

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39-41 Whitehall St. - - - 32-34 Broad St.

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A LARGE STOCK!

Well Selected and

Carefully Bought!

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,
31 and 93 Whitehall.

Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, smut, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry. They can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refresh and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at \$2 per single bottle, which in solid very severe cases is sufficient to cure or three bottles for \$5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent, at

JACOBS' PHARMACY

Cor. Marietta and Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

LESSONS

In china and oil painting. WEDDING Art Materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1/2 Whitehall St.

MEETING NOTICE.

Notice.

The Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, creditors and shareholders are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. L. J. HILL, President.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT AUG. 27, 1893.

NORTHBOUND.				SOUTHBOUND.			
No. 35.	No. 114.	Eastern Time.	No. 127. No. 11.	No. 36.	No. 115.	Eastern Time.	No. 128. No. 12.
Daily.	Daily.	Except Atlanta.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Except Atlanta.	Daily.
6:30 am	6:55 pm	Ar. Atlanta	Ar. U. Depot, City	7:30 am	6:45 pm	Ar. Atlanta	Ar. U. Depot, City
10:05 am	9:15 pm	Ar. Athens	Ar. 11:33 am	9:15 pm	Ar. Athens	Ar. 11:33 am	9:15 pm
11:15 am	10:25 pm	Ar. Macon	Ar. 12:15 pm	10:25 pm	Ar. Macon	Ar. 12:15 pm	10:25 pm
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1:15 pm	12:25 pm	Ar. Columbus	Ar. 1:45 pm	12:25 pm	Ar. Columbus	Ar. 1:45 pm	12:25 pm
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VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A
Big
Transaction
In
Dress Goods.

KEELY CO.

A
Timely
Consignment
Of
Dress Goods.

"TRY TO CANCEL FALL ORDERS."

"BUY AS LIGHT AS POSSIBLE."

"YOU'D BETTER COME HOME FOR THE PRESENT."

These are samples of hundreds of letters of instructions received by New York Buyers of Dry Goods.

RESULTS:

Jobbing and Commission Houses Are Overloaded
They Can Find No Outlets for Their Fabrics.
Their Creditors Are CLAMORING FOR CASH.

One of the most prominent of these houses has consigned to KEELY CO. to be sold on a very small commission:

Four Hundred and Twelve Pieces

ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS

To be CONVERTED INTO CASH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THEY WILL GO ON SALE MONDAY:

THREE PROFITS OFF:

THE MAKER'S.
THE JOBBER'S.
KEELY CO.'S.

These added to our own selection of Dress Goods (which has met with such friendly criticism) will create a Dress Goods event for the first week in October.

A WHOLE STORE GIVEN UP TO THIS SALE. DIVIDED INTO TWO COLLECTIONS.

Group 1,

37½ CENTS A YARD.

One hundred and ninety-eight pieces

ALL-WOOL SERGE,

Worth sixty cents.

These are all wool, forty inches wide, and can't be matched elsewhere under sixty cents. Fresh, new Goods, including every good color, such as

Resada, Old Blue, Heliotrope,
Bishop, Irlandias, Mignonette
and Both Shades of Black.

They will be put on sale Monday at 9 o'clock.

To give all of our customers a chance at these SPLENDID BARGAINS we will not sell more than three dresses to one customer at

37½ CENTS A YARD,

Worth sixty cents.

Group 2,

47½ CENTS A YARD.

Two hundred and fourteen pieces, assorted

Two-toned Hop Sackings,

Illuminated Lustrines,

Changeable Serges,

46-inch Dress Flannels,

New Honey Comb Mixtures,

All in the Newest Combinations.

These have all been added to our own superb stock of Dress Goods which have been so bountifully praised of late.

They go on sale Monday at 9 o'clock.

N. B.—Out-of-town merchants will find this a great opportunity to assort up their stocks at

47½ CENTS A YARD,

Worth 60c, 65c and 75c.

Of course, these are being sold for the purpose of a quick turn they will be sold at the prices for the SPOT CASH only. None of these special-priced goods will be charged.

Silk Sale.

20- inch Satin Rhadama, in all the new colors..... **75c**
25- inch new Combinations, all color Glaci Silks..... **98c**
31 pieces assorted High Novelty Bengaline..... **\$1.25**
An enormous variety of two and three-toned Novelties..... **\$1.75**
26 pieces new colors two-dollar Croise Velvets..... **\$1.50**

Black Goods Sale.

40-inch Black Wool Serge, worth 50c, at..... **39c**
42 pieces Wool Hop Sacking, fast black..... **49c**
46 pieces best French Henrietta, both blue and black..... **75c**
25 pieces Assorted Novelty Black Goods, worth \$1.25, at..... **98c**
Fast Black Broadcloths, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up.

BLACK SILKS ARE ALL THE RAGE. WE HAVE ALL GOOD THINGS.

We have open and ready for sale our stock of Ladies' and Children's Light Weight Fine Wool Underwear, Equestrian Tights, Knitted and Silk Petticoats, Union Suits and Silk-spun Underwear, in black and white and natural.

Keely Co. :- Keely Co.

We Win Success By Deserving It.

NO DULL TIMES AT

THE ATLANTA HOUSEFURNISHING CO.

AT 57 PEACHTREE ST.

How can there be dull times with us when we are actually giving away our goods? For instance:

100 dozen double plated engraved teaspoons, set at.....	\$ 50
100 dozen double plated engraved tablespoons, set at.....	60
100 dozen double plated engraved table forks, set at.....	60
100 dozen triple plated knives and forks.....	3 25
100 dozen Rogers's knives, frosted handles, set at.....	2 25
100 dozen Rogers's teaspoons, set at.....	1 40
100 dozen Rogers's tablespoons, set at.....	2 70
100 dozen Rogers's table forks, set at.....	2 70

Did It Ever Occur to You?

50 new and beautiful Pink and gold chamber sets at.....	\$2 50
50 new and beautiful blue and gold chamber sets at.....	2 50
40 new and beautiful maroon and gold chamber sets at.....	2 50
25 handsomely decorated chamber sets, 10 pieces, at.....	2 90
20 handsomely decorated chamber sets, 12 pieces, at.....	4 90
30 10-piece French chamber sets, pink and gold sprays, at.....	4 25
20 10-piece French chamber sets, blue and gold sprays, at.....	4 25
20 solid pink and blue tints, 10-piece chamber sets, at.....	5 90
20 new and beautiful stippled gold chamber sets at.....	5 00

Did It Ever Occur to You?

75 dinner sets, 56 pieces, decorated in delicate brown sprays, set at.....	7 00
60 dinner sets, 56 pieces, decorated in delicate blue sprays, set at.....	7 00
50 dinner sets, 114 pieces, decorated in brown and gold sprays, set at.....	12 75
30 dinner sets, 114 pieces, decorated in blue and gold sprays, set at.....	12 75

Did It Ever Occur to You?

20 Haviland & Co.'s new and beautiful French dinner sets, containing 119 pieces, on new ribbon shape, decorated in blue and pink forget-me-nots, something entirely new, at.....	50 00
30 H. & Co.'s decorated dinner sets, 102 pieces, at.....	24 75
50 Wedgewood's world renowned cobalt blue dinner, breakfast and tea sets combined, containing 119 pieces, at.....	23 60

Did It Ever Occur to You?

20 gold band tea sets, 56 pieces, at.....	6 50
20 Chelsea China tea sets, 56 pieces, decorated, at.....	5 75

Did It Ever Occur to You?

100 dozen beautiful teacups and saucers, French decorations, a set.....	95
100 dozen beautiful teacups and saucers, German decorations, a set.....	90
100 dozen Wedgewood China dinner plates, a set.....	48
100 dozen Crown China tea plates, a set.....	30
100 dozen Crown China breakfast plates, a set.....	40
100 dozen Crown China dinner plates, a set.....	60

Did It Ever Occur to You?

100 bowls and pitchers at.....	69
100 large bowls and pitchers at.....	79
100 large chambers at.....	42
100 medium chambers at.....	25
100 2-gallon porcelain slop jars at.....	1 15
100 2½-gallon porcelain slop jars at.....	1 35
100 2-gallon slop tubs at.....	45
100 decorated bowls and pitchers at.....	1 37

Did It Ever Occur to You?

200 dozen genuine cut glass tumblers at.....	7
100 dozen genuine cut glass tumblers, engraved, at.....	9
100 dozen genuine cut glass goblets at.....	15

Did It Ever Occur to You?

100 handsome tea pots, quart size, at.....	20
100 handsome tea pots, 1½ quarts, at.....	35
100 handsome tea pots, 2 quarts, at.....	42
50 beautifully decorated Japanese tea pots at.....	60
50 beautifully decorated Japanese cups and saucers.....	25

Did It Ever Occur to You?

200 nice stamped 16-inch trays at.....	10
200 hammered brass trays, 16 inches, at.....	41
150 waiters' trays, 18 inches, at.....	49
200 gold band cuspidores at.....	10
200 gold decorated cuspidores at.....	21
25 decorated French China cuspidores at.....	60

Did It Ever Occur to You?

That we have the largest line of Lamps in the South, embracing every known Lamp from the Annie Rooney at 25c to a Piano Lamp at \$35?

Did It Ever Occur to You?

That we carry in stock all kinds of odd pieces in China, consisting of odd Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Sugar and Cream Pots, Baking Dishes, Covered Dishes, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Celery Dishes, Fruit Stands, Egg Cups, Fruit Saucers, all of which you can buy for a mere song?

Did It Ever Occur to You?

200 galvanized "Acorn" lemon squeezers at.....	25c
100 nickel towel holders at.....	15c
500 kitchen spoons at.....	5c
300 stone match safes at.....	20c
100 Dover egg beaters at.....	20c
100 can openers, best, at.....	5c

Our line of Vases, Plaques, Bisque and Bohemian Glass is very replete, and a more varied line of Household Goods you cannot find this side of New York city. By all means see our goods and prices. They will tempt you.

THE ATLANTA HOUSEFURNISHING COMPANY,

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

Out of town orders carefully cared for. No charge for packing and delivery at your depot.

This Is the Time of Year

To Buy

Heavier Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Cloaks and Reefers.

These are our specialties, and it matters not what you desire, we can satisfy your wants.

OUR

Infants' and Children's
Cloaks and Reefers

Are very catching, both in style and price.
THOSE CELEBRATED

KID GLOVES

HAVE ARRIVED.

We Fit and Warrant Them.

T. N. WINSLOW,

(American Notion Co.)

28 WHITEHALL ST.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Monday and Tuesday, October 24 and 25. Matinee Tuesday at 2:30.

America's greatest Dramatic Organization,
Miss Rose and Mr. Charles

COGHLAN

In Sardou's Famous Masterpiece,

DIPLOMACY!

Supported by the great Coghlan Company, which includes:
Mr. Robert Taylor, Miss Victory Bateman, Miss Kate Meek, Mr. Grant Stewart, Mr. John T. Sullivan, Mr. Robert Fischer, Miss Lucie Lewis, Miss Kuhn Beveridge.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.
Matinee Prices—25c to \$1. Seats at Miller's.

Wednesday and Thursday, MATINEE
October 26 and 27, Thursday 2:30.

M. B. LEAVITTE'S

ENTIRELY NEW

Spectacular Production,

Spider and Fly.

50 PEOPLE. 50

REORGANIZED IN EUROPE.

Gorgeous Scenery,
Superb Costumes.

CROWDED WITH NOVELTIES.

See the Great French Quadrille Dances.
oct-1-dtd

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, October 6-7

MATINEE SATURDAY.

America's Comic Actor,

John T. Kelly,

In the Merry Eccentricity

McFee of Dublin.

The most complete Comedy Company ever organized, including

Adelaide Randall,
George Parker,
Harry Kelly,
and others

COSTUMES, ALL NEW
FUN, SONGS,
EFFECTS, DANCES,
oct-1-sun wed thur fri sat

EDGEWOOD AVE. THEATER

One week, commencing October 24. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Dr. W. F. CARVER,

Champion Rifle Shot of the world in his melodramatic Equestrian spectacle

The Scout!

Indians, Cowboys, Mexicans, Trained Horses,
HORSE FALLS TWENTY FEET through a
bridge into a river.
Prices 25c, 50c and 75c.
Matinee 25c and 50c.
seats now on sale at Beermann's, corner
Peachtree and Decatur.
Consolidated cars wait until after performance.
sep-28-oct

EDUCATIONAL.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND

—AND—

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy
English, Art, etc., taught.

Over 6,000 graduates in positions.
Twenty teachers in faculty.
Handso me catalogue free.

UP GOES THE SPONGE.

Unconditional Repeal Men See There Is
No Chance to Win.

COMPROMISE NOW LEFT TO REFEREES.

Mr. Cleveland Hates to Admit That
He Is Fatally Handicapped.

GORMAN SEES THE INEVITABLE.

He and Senator Voorhees Are Now Dick-
ering with the Silver Men for the
Best Terms They Can Get.

Washington, September 30.—(Special).—The silver question will be settled by a conference. That is assured. Unconditional repeal is doomed. When the purchasing clause of the Sherman law is repealed, some substitute legislation providing for the continued coining of silver will go with it. There will also be a provision authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to replenish the gold in the treasury and further giving him authority to increase the gold reserve to \$200,000,000, but at that figure his authority is to be exhausted. He cannot buy gold with bonds to make the reserve for the redemption of outstanding notes more than \$200,000,000, but whenever it runs below that point he will have the same authority to issue more bonds to bring it up to that point. He now has authority to issue bonds to bring it up to \$100,000,000 when it goes below that. This latter provision Secretary Carlisle himself suggested. The above is only a general outline of the compromise likely to be agreed upon. Senator Gorman proposed it to the silver men simply as an outline. The amount of silver to be purchased and coined monthly is to be agreed upon. The silver men insist that it shall be not less than \$2,000,000 monthly. They want more.

Hard to Swallow.
The compromise talk started yesterday. Senator Gorman was with the president and Secretary Carlisle Thursday night. He told them plainly that it would be impossible to pass unconditional repeal through the senate. Mr. Cleveland, however, was not disposed to give up. He has never yet said he would agree to a compromise. He says in his message he stated his views and prefers to make no additional statement to that in his letter to Governor North. Senators Gorman and Voorhees, the unconditional repeal leaders, realizing that the question must be settled, and that the only way to do it is by a compromise, began yesterday making overtures to the silver men. They suggested a compromise to Senators Cockrell, of Missouri, and Teller, of Colorado. These senators were closeted for several hours and agreed that they could get together on the line above indicated. All today small conferences were in progress and senators of both factions are disposed to get together. But they are scrapping, so to speak, over details.

Ten Days May Tell the Story.
Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon, but on all sides the disposition is to get together and settle the contest. The indications are, however, that it will take a week or ten days to finally bring it about. There may be a disagreement over details which will drive the factions apart for a time, but the disposition on the part of the repeal leaders, notwithstanding Mr. Cleveland's implied opposition to concede to the silver men continued recognition of the white metal. Of course any such agreement which might be made will be submitted to Mr. Cleveland before it is made binding. There must be assurance that he will sign the bill. The repeal leaders are confident that he will agree to a compromise which is, in their opinion, fair. Thus the matter stands tonight. The contest in the senate should be settled in ten days. Of course the house would accept any fair compromise. While the bill will have to go back to that body no unnecessary delay is expected there. Whatever the senate agrees upon will, in all probability, be immediately accepted by the house.

While individual senators were conferring in the committee rooms today over the proposed compromise, and attempting to settle the silver question, in the senate there was nothing but debate. Senator Billy Chandler, of New Hampshire, exhibited a specimen of the venom which is in him and which must come out occasionally by making an assault upon the president, declaring that he had illegally appointed a board to examine into the affairs of the New York custom house. From his criticism of the president he turned to the president's letter to Governor North—that if he had a similarity to the letters of the Emperor William, of Germany.

Peffer's Audience Was Small.
Then Senator Peffer, of Kansas, took the floor to continue his speech began the other day. Mr. Peffer is no speaker. His voice is bad and what little there is of it seems to lose itself in his whistlers. Only an occasional squeak can be heard in the galleries. The senators have no respect for him and his opinions, and, therefore, do not listen. He spoke for several hours today with only three senators on the floor, and but one of them seemed to be paying the slightest attention to what he was saying. That was Senator Kyle, of South Dakota. Late in the evening he thought Senator Peffer should have a better audience, and moved a call of the senate. A quorum was soon called in from the committee rooms and answered to their names, but left again as quickly and the Kansas populist continued to speak to an empty senate.

Rather Stupid in the House.
In the house today there was again nothing but talk, and rather quiet talk at that. There were no scenes nor debates of particular interest. The members who were down on the list simply took the floor in their respective turns, spoke their pieces and then sat down. The prospects are that the debate on the election bill will not warm up until the last day or two. The speeches, as a rule, have been moderate and mild.

The Fight on Taylor.
It seems that quite a vigorous fight is being made against the confirmation of the negro, C. H. J. Taylor, as minister to Bolivia. Taylor himself is badly frightened at the turn affairs have taken. He says that he would willingly swap with the minister to Hayti, but it seems that the newly appointed minister to that country does not want to swap.

In arguing his case, Taylor says that he is well known in Atlanta, and that he is a man who knows his own people and never attempted to intrude upon white

people, and has never been an advocate of wiping out the color line. He has no idea of attempting to make a social call upon the president, and would not do anything to place himself upon an equality with white people who might visit him. He says the people of Bolivia are as dark as he is, and that he has information that he would be acceptable to the people there.

Congressmen Need Home Support.
The southern men in congress are making a gallant fight before the committee on banking and currency for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. That committee now has the matter under consideration, and will make a report very soon. The northern democrats, as a rule, favor the repeal of the 10 per cent tax, and will unite with the southern democrats in making the contest.

There is some complaint here, however, among the southern democrats that they are not receiving enough encouragement from the press of the south. They think the business men of the south should act in regard to the matter by sending petitions urging it. Then want all possible influence brought upon the north for this bill.

Senator Colquitt Improving.
Senator Colquitt's health is improving very much recently. His physicians say he will probably completely regain his health. The senator has not announced that he will be a candidate for re-election. On the other hand, it is believed by his friends that he will regain his health, and will be a candidate to succeed himself. In that event, it seems now that the other candidates will find him a very strong opponent. His attitude on the silver question has made him more popular than ever with the people of Georgia, and his most intimate friends say he will win the contest.

With Mr. duBignon, Governor North and Senator Colquitt in the race, the contest promises to be decidedly interesting. Mr. duBignon Takes His Time.
The president continues to hold up the Atlanta postoffice matter. Postmaster General Bissell seems to be a great stickler for red tape. He seems to be always making impetuous rulings, and the attempts to enforce them do not succeed well. Every sensible member of congress knows that it is absurd for the postmaster general to decide that a postmaster's term of four years only dates from the day of his confirmation by the senate. Postmaster Lewis was appointed and confirmed in the duties of the Atlanta postoffice nearly six months before he was confirmed by the senate.

Mr. Bissell holds that he should not be turned out until four years from the time of his confirmation. That would make his term four years and a half.
Senator Colquitt and Colonel Livingston are endeavoring to have the president disregard Mr. Bissell's decision and appoint Dr. Fox at once. They argue that there is every reason for a change and no reason why Postmaster Lewis should be retained any longer. He has already had the office more than four years.

Doesn't Want to Be Annoyed.
The president has issued orders that no one except cabinet officers shall be admitted to his office without first signifying the nature of their business to Private Secretary Thurber. The new order applies to senators and representatives and under it Mr. Thurber is to exercise his discretion as to whether senator, representative or any other persons shall be admitted to see the president. Mr. Cleveland issued this order to relieve the pressure upon him that he may have more time to attend to public business.

Maryland, My Maryland.
Mr. James R. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," and for years editor of The Augusta Chronicle, was today appointed to a place under the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. Mr. Randall will continue his correspondence for The Augusta Herald.

The president appointed two Georgia postmasters today—Moses R. Kirby, at La Grange, and A. N. M. B. at Tallapoosa. E. B. Knight, of Cedarstone, arrived today to take a position as postmaster in the house, tendered him by Judge Maddox. Mrs. Cleveland drove out with the president this afternoon. It was her first venture outdoors since the birth of baby Esther. Withdraws from the World.
Miss Madeline Pollard, who has sued Congressman Breckinridge for breach of promise, etc., has identified herself with the house of mercy here. Miss Pollard entered the institution soon after the proceedings against Colonel Breckinridge were begun. She is not known as Miss Pollard in the house, having assumed another name. She has not entered the institution as an unfortunate woman are received. She has been accepted as a "willing worker," and is now engaged in missionary and educational duties. Miss Pollard practically has surrendered all her liberties. The extreme sacrifice is not required, but she voluntarily gave up her freedom and restrictions as rigorous almost as those of a convent. To her friends her whereabouts is probably unknown. Her connections with the world have to all intents and purposes been broken off for the time being.

Colonel Oates on State Banks.
Colonel Oates, of Alabama, will appear before the house banking and currency committee tomorrow in support of his bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks. In explaining his bill, Colonel Oates said today:
"In the first place it provides for the suspension of the tax, but only toward such banking institutions as subscribe to certain conditions. Those conditions are, first, that before a state bank shall be permitted to issue circulation free of tax, it shall deposit with the state treasurer some other safe depositary, an amount in state, county and municipal bonds of a solvent character, or of government bonds or of lawful money equal to the amount of its circulation."
"The second is that in no single state shall the total amount of this kind of circulation aggregate more than \$5 per capita of the population of that state. I don't care so much about the second proposition, although you will see that if each state availed itself of the full amount, it would mean an increased circulation of about \$350,000,000 for the entire country."

"But the first proposition would keep the state banks as much under federal supervision as the national banks now are. The tax on their circulation being suspended only under conditions, the special agents of the treasury would be entitled to examine the accounts of the banks with the state treasurers not only to see that the proper deposit had been made, but also to see that it was retained at the proper figure."
"The solvency or worth of the bonds so deposited would also become a matter for the approval of the treasury officials, and if not satisfactory, or if the required deposit was not up to the limit required by the law, the tax could be imposed again until all the requirements had been complied with."

"This plan appears to be to afford the best guarantee of the safety of the proposed state banks, and would dispose of the idea that another era of wild cat banks was to be inaugurated. Under this system, notes of any state bank would be accepted without question anywhere in the country, and they would form part of the common currency. I believe my bill would meet all the objections raised against the rehabilitation of state banks." E. W. B.

FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

Lamentable Is the State of Affairs
in Brunswick.

FIREMEN UNPAID FOR MONTHS.

Entirely Dependent on the Charity of
Friends in Other Cities.

NOT A NICKEL IN THAT TOWN TO LOAN.

Fourteen New Cases Reported—The Death
Rate Jumps to One in Ten—Con-
tributions Acknowledged.

Brunswick, Ga., September 30.—(Special).—Without disclosing the object of my visit I thoroughly investigated the condition of Brunswick's fire department today and found a deplorable state of affairs. Chief C. G. Sanders has remained at his post through the entire epidemic and with him Foreman Robert H. Gill, Assistant Foreman Wesley Greenfield, Firemen J. M. Holmes, John Summerlin, William Jones, Will Dent and Benjamin Franklin. Owing to the depleted condition of Brunswick's treasury, about \$30,000 being locked up in her three broken banks, these men have not been paid their salaries since last January. For eight months they have subsisted on merchandise bought on credit and paid for by orders on the city treasury, which were accepted by a few merchants who could use them in paying taxes. During the entire eight months these men have not had a cent of money. They received \$5 in cash until a few days ago, when Chief Saunders and Foreman Gill, the only two married men, received \$10 each, while the others were given \$5 apiece.

When the panic came the stores were closed and orders on the city were not accepted by any merchants remaining open. Being without money, these men and their families have lived on the food issued by the relief commissary. Their condition becoming serious, Chief Saunders in desperation wrote to Chief Puder, of Savannah, and requested him to solicit some small contributions from each member of his department and send him either in provisions or money. He intended when this contribution was exhausted to write Chief Joyner in Atlanta for small assistance and in turn Macon, Augusta, Columbus and other departments in different cities. With small assistance from each he thought himself and men with their families could live until release from such a state of affairs comes. The result of this investigation was astounding. These brave men staying here with pestilence and death staring them daily and nightly in the face, guarding the property from destruction by fire, are suffering from the necessities of life and only receive such aid as can be given them by a benevolent association and that the same as given the negro population. The city cannot pay them, for there is no money in the treasury. They need help and I believe that when their condition is known the firemen of the state will aid them. Provisions or money will be acceptable, but when sent should either be forwarded to the relief association and special fund for firemen or to Chief Saunders direct. Either course will be proper and acceptable. The insurance companies doing business in Brunswick could aid these deserving men by contributing to them in their hour of need.

Invited to an Examination.
City Treasurer Nelson has requested an examination of his books and accounts and sixty days' leave of absence from official duties while the examination is going on. His request was officially complied with by the mayor and council and an expert accountant, E. R. Mitchell, was placed on the books. The examination dates from 1888 to the present time. A careful investigation of '88, '89 and part of '90's accounts by Mr. Mitchell fails to disclose any errors. City Treasurer Nelson was seen at his home by The Constitution's correspondent. He was convalescent from a light attack of malaria fever. He said he would be in his office Monday and that Mitchell in any way Mitchell might suggest. He said his books were complete and thoroughly correct, but he voluntarily requested an examination, as his term of office would expire with the close of the ensuing administration.

FIFTEEN NEW CASES.

One Case Breaks Out at Camp Detention but
It Is Mild.

Brunswick, Ga., September 30.—Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported today and four were discharged.
The new cases are: Whites—R. E. Wood, A. N. Wood, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Emma Barlow, Edna Smith.
Colored—Jonnie Barlow, Ida Richardson, Priscilla Fisher, Lou Andrews, Eliza Rollins, Mary Lamar, Isaac Stevens, Eliza Gillet.

Those discharged are: Mrs. F. McC. Brown, Bussey Everett, Mary Lamar and Callie Mitchell.

Incubation—Cases under treatment, fifty-six; discharged, twenty-nine; died, ten; total ninety-seven.
One patient recently discharged is now suffering a relapse, Miss Rosa Nisi, who lives over Krause's bakery.
A Case at Camp Detention.
One case developed at Camp Detention, Miss Mamie Casey, of Savannah, sister of Telegraph Operator Casey, who was visiting Brunswick and was on her way home. During the first wave in Brunswick some discussion arose as to the nature of the disease. It was finally decided that it was not yellow fever and she thoroughly recovered from the attack. Surgeon Geddings wires that the case is mild and has been isolated. None of the other detained refugees will be allowed near her.

R. E. Lamance, reported sick today, is a popular young man and has only a light attack. Today is the fiftieth day of yellow jack's existence here and the thirtieth day of the epidemic.

50,000 Rations a Month Needed.
Commi sary Manager Smith's reports show as far as tabulated that over 50,000 rations have been issued since the commissary was opened and 1,680 rations were issued today. The commissary has been open exactly one month today and it requires 50,000 rations monthly to feed the destitute women and children. This does not include men or boys, nor the people too proud to visit the commissary for food. There are poor people in Brunswick today, who, from a sense of delicacy, shrink from mingling with the horde that forms in line outside the commissary and these people are supplied as far as possible by the ministers and individuals.

For the latter class meats are most needed. The relief committee states that the streets are likely to continue and probably increase until frost stops the epidemic. Any amounts contributed will be thankfully accepted. "Ship at your own discretion." In addition to this Dr. Buford wired the number of sick, etc., given above.
Tuesday is legal sales day, but the desti-

tute condition of the people here and the absence of the money controlling classes will cause the sales to be postponed. Judge Sweet will probably agree to this course.
Out of twenty-six lawyers only three remain. Colquhoun and Messrs. Owen Johnson and Smith. People outside fail to realize the condition of affairs.

Not a Dime to Borrow.

No business can be justly or successfully transacted through the country, as heretofore, before the May term, and outside parties who have claims against the merchants should appreciate the situation and not endeavor, as some are now doing, to force collection by process of law. No one here has any money or property that can be realized. The two banks cannot conduct a thorough system, owing to the environments thrown around them. Five cents could hardly be borrowed on paper worth \$50, for the money is not here to loan. The banks all have ample funds to pay their depositors but none to lend. Kaiser Bros., Brunswick dry goods dealers, headed a list today for the relief fund with \$100 cash. H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, followed with \$100 and firms through Kaiser Bros. swelled the total contribution to \$650 cash.

Savannah is sending several hundred dollars daily. Savannah is giving freely and often.

Atlanta Has Given \$4,000.

Jacksonville has sent over \$1,500. Atlanta nearly \$4,000, Augusta, Columbus and Mobile \$500 each and Rome and other cities are adding.

The cash received today amounts to \$8,245.75. Today's receipts on provisions from Columbus were: City mills, 250 sacks of flour, seventy-five sacks of meal; Kern & Loeb one crate of meat; Empire mills thirty sacks of flour and fifty sacks of meal, R. S. Crenshaw one sack of flour, A. L. Boudreaux one sack of flour.

All donations are acknowledged immediately in order received. Careful records are kept of the receipts, disbursements, etc., for future publication and when read will tell a tale of generous help given freely to suffering humanity.

Five Families Burned Out.

Fire today destroyed the two-story home of Mrs. Cornelia Way, three miles from Brunswick. Five families, composed of W. J. Way, Mrs. Goins, Mrs. Sam Cornelius, Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Cornelius Way, who had refused there, had all their effects destroyed. Mrs. Walters, daughter of Mr. Way, narrowly escaped death by slipping down the piazza post. The fire started in an unused closet on the lower floor and spread rapidly. All escape for Mrs. Waters was cut off until she climbed down the post. The house was valued at \$4,000. It was insured for \$1,000. There was no insurance on any of the effects burned. Some families lost all they had. Information in the telegraph offices here is growing pessimistic on account of the sickness of the day operator.

BRUNSWICK BY NIGHT.

Revelry Reigns Among the Victims in the Presence of Pestilence.

Brunswick, Ga., September 30.—(Special).—Have any readers of The Constitution ever experienced the desolation of a plague-stricken city at midnight? If not, let him blot out his ideas of dreariness and wait until such is his unfortunate lot. Coming down from my office last night as the clock chimed the hour of 12 o'clock my ears caught the sound of clicking telegraph instruments and behind the table Night Operator Cater sat faithfully fingering away messages from fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters to loved ones refugees from their beloved homes to far distant places of safety. Around the corner I passed the light of the full moon mingling with the flickering lights on the street corners. As the corner was rounded the wind met me with full force and as I inhaled the total unconsciousness of the moment of Surgeon Lacey's warning that it was laden with poisonous infection and therefore was to be avoided. Down Mont street I moved and across the tops of tall buildings floated music—music from an old and dilapidated piano—music rendered, not with the practiced hand or delicate touch of an artist, but much that sounded sweeter to my ears at the moment than any I have ever heard. These sounds came from "Hell's Half Acre," a place renowned in Brunswick's history as the headquarters of crime and the rendezvous of criminals. I have often heard such sounds in my wanderings for news after midnight in Brunswick, and added to them, rising higher and higher as the notes howled, could be distinguished the coarse voices of the negro thieves and their debauched partners as they danced the can-can. At such times I hurriedly moved on, not knowing what would strike me if I stopped.

I drew nearer and listened until the last notes died away. The lanterns glowed and all around departed. Continuing my lonely walk past closed buildings, deserted wharves, unheated engines and barred windows, I drew as if by impulse nearer the relief store there, standing in the shadow of the building, Dr. Hugh Burford stood, his hand pressed to the night alarm endeavoring to arouse the sleeping druggist to a call to duty. Dr. Jaeger soon responded and partly clad, he opened the door and with cheerful smile, welcomed the doctor and myself in. A perspiring woman was seen entering the door and the callers departed, while the kind hearted and benevolent druggist returned to his disturbed rest, happy in the consciousness that he had sacrificed his rest for the sake of humanity.

Retracing our footsteps down the deserted streets the relief squad of patrolmen, three in number, was met. Chief Beach and Assistant Lacey accompanied them for a last searching and probing look at the deserted properties that line the thoroughfares.

As the clock hands betokened 1 o'clock the physician and I parted, he to his well earned rest to gather strength for his day's duty, and I to write my impressions while still fresh in my mind. C. W. D.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Another Tragedy in a Family Fied in Louisiana, Making the Third Victim.

New Orleans, La., September 30.—The Times-Democrat Farmersville, La., special says: News has just reached here that J. R. Carroll, living near the town of Marion, this parish, was shot and killed from ambush near his home. The deceased was on his return home from Monroe, La., where he had been on business. The murderer was hidden in an old corn crib on the farm of R. M. Alexander on a road which Carroll had just reached here, and he received a full load of shot in his face. Death resulted instantly.

A small negro boy was with Carroll, but at the time of the shooting was lying in the water. The coroner's jury is still investigating the matter. A pocket knife and a riding whip were found in the crib, and the murderer was traced for some time, when his track was lost. The killing is thought to be the outcome of the Cox-Carroll trouble, by which two men have already lost their lives and several have been seriously wounded, and the prosecution of which has cost the parish already over three thousand dollars.

Great excitement and indignation prevail in the Marion neighborhood, and noisings will be left undone that can bring the guilty party to justice.

Fire in the Cotton.

Cartersville, Ga., Sept. 30.—(Special).—This morning about 4 o'clock a coal road of cotton on the Western and Atlantic railroad was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given and the fire department was called. The fire department. The flames were soon extinguished and what might have been a heavy loss was averted. Several bales were badly scorched, but the loss is slight.

6,800,000 BALES.

Mr. Alfred Shepperson, the Expert, Es-
timates the Crop.

HE IS USUALLY VERY ACCURATE.

Cotton Ought to Be Worth 11 Cents
Now in Liverpool.

LITTLE OF THE OLD CROP ON HAND.

Late Frosts Will Increase the Yield, but
with an Average Season, It Will Be
About as Above.

New York, September 30.—Alfred B. Shepperson, author of "Cotton Facts," has furnished the Southern Associated Press with the following opinion as to this year's cotton crop. Mr. Shepperson is neither a buyer nor a seller of cotton, but possesses unusually good facilities for accurate information covering the entire cotton belt. He said:

"While in many sections the cotton plant has matured so large a proportion of its fruitage that the yield would not be appreciably increased by delay of frosts, there is a great deal of fertile bottom land upon which the plant will continue to make and mature fruit until killed by severe frosts. No frosts have yet occurred in the cotton belt. Estimates at this time of the probable size of the cotton crop are, therefore, necessarily based upon the occurrence of general killing frosts throughout the south at about the usual or average dates. Should these frosts be delayed until later than usual, the crop will easily exceed any present estimate by several hundred thousand bales, while should they occur earlier than usual the crop will be far below the estimate.

The average is calculated by the department of agriculture as practically the same as last season. The general conditions affecting the crop have been unfavorable. A late and cold spring, followed by protracted drought in Texas, have resulted in bad stands, with considerable replanting and some abandonment of acreage. Excess of rain and several storms in the Atlantic states, with drought again in other sections and serious damage by worms in the gulf states are the features of the season. These things are not usual indications of a good crop. Assuming that general killing frosts will occur at about the usual time my advice indicates a probable yield of about 6,800,000. Frosts last fall were earlier than for several years and seriously curtailed the crop. For several seasons large quantities of cotton have been marketed with each crop which was grown in preceding crops.

His Estimate of the Yield.

"The old cotton has now been about all marketed and it is probable that the commercial crop of this year will not differ appreciably from the actual yield. I estimate the actual yield of cotton last season at 6,400,000; the difference between that and the commercial crop being made up from cotton from previous crop. Compared with last season's yield the present indications point to the following gains. viz: 300,000 bales in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, being 20 per cent; 200,000 bales in Arkansas, being 33 per cent; 240,000 bales in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, being 25 per cent. The total of the gains is 800,000 bales. The yield in Texas is estimated at 1,750,000, being a loss of 400,000 bales. This deducted from the estimated gains will leave a net gain of 400,000 bales upon last year's yield of 6,400,000 bales. Tennessee will probably make about the same crop as last season.

"Some correspondents, whose facilities for obtaining information are excellent and whose standing are of the highest, do not think the gain in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will be over 15 per cent, and the gain in the Carolinas over 10 per cent, while I am informed that the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia estimates the yield of Georgia will not exceed that of last year. The receipts at the ports for the week just ended were 20,000 bales more for the corresponding week last year, and it is probable that this week's receipts will be liberal. Early receipts are no indication of the extent of the crop, for a small crop may mature quickly and be promptly marketed.

"The visible supply of cotton in the world, which means the stock outside of the mills, is about 400,000 bales less than a year ago. The stock held by European and American spinners is far below last year's, while the consumption in Europe is as great as at that time last year, and many British mills have made contracts for their entire product for several months ahead. Owing to the financial troubles our own spinners are buying very sparingly. Europe has finished its cotton needs for the American crop of 7,500,000 or more bales. "The Liverpool price today is 4 1/2 for middling, being 1-4 higher than this day last year. Liverpool merchants of standing think that with an American crop of 7,250,000 bales, cotton would easily be worth 5d in that market. In this opinion, one of our oldest and most esteemed cotton merchants concurs and I not only agree with him, but think the resulting speculative purchases might easily carry the price of cotton to a penny higher. In the matter of cotton prices, New York follows Liverpool and sets the rate for all American markets. Much interest is felt on the report of the condition of the cotton crop on October 1st, to be issued by the department of agriculture. While I have not even an acquaintance with the statistician who makes up the department report of the crops, I am satisfied the October report will show a lower condition of the crop than any October crop report since 1883."

WEALTHY BUT DISGRACED.

Camp Had a Man Indicted for Perjury, but
Got the Worst of It.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 30.—(Special).—The case of J. H. Terry, who is charged with perjury, is drawing large crowds daily to the criminal court. E. C. Camp, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Knoxville, is the prosecutor. Some time ago his wife brought suit for a divorce. Terry was a witness in the divorce proceedings and testified that the camp in a compromising position with his niece, Miss Elsie Camp. Major Camp had Terry indicted before the grand jury for perjury. Terry, in his own behalf, tells the whole story in all its salacious details. The incident of which he was a witness took place in a lonely, wooded spot, four miles from town, early in the spring. Camp and his niece both swore that they did not have intercourse on the occasion alluded to nor upon any other occasion. Today, several leading citizens testified that they would not believe Camp on oath, and he and his niece were virtually impeached. Walter Cooke, attorney for the defense, made such a scathing denunciation of Camp that he fled from the courthouse.

Proving a Great Success.

Cleveland, O., September 30.—(Special).—The physicians appointed by the press of this city to report on the public demonstration of the Amick treatment, which has been in progress here for the past two months, state that of the ten consumptives one died, three

were apparently cured, being now free from all symptoms of the disease; four show marked improvement, and two a slight gain. The greatest increase in weight was three pounds in four days. The demonstration has not yet ended, although Dr. G. B. Sturge, admitted tonight that the treatment had already accomplished more than the Cincinnati discoverer claimed it would. Thirty or more local physicians are testing the treatment with outfits of medicines such as Dr. Amick is distributing to doctors everywhere, but this is more to show their patients what the treatment will do for each of them. The majority of the people here are not only firmly believe in Amick, but many of them accuse him of violating the code.

ATLANTA'S SUBTREASURY.

The Prospects Are Certainly Bright to Get
One Located Here.

Washington, September 30.—(Special).—Everything is working favorably for a subtreasury at Atlanta. Speaker Crisp and Colonel Livingston called on the secretary of the treasury this morning to urge that he recommend the passage of Colonel Livingston's bill by the two houses of congress. They stated to Secretary Carlisle that all the southeast wanted a subtreasury in that section of the country, there being none between Washington and New Orleans.

Mr. Carlisle, while he made no definite promises, said he would examine the bill carefully and act in the matter. He believed a subtreasury at Atlanta would be only a proper recognition of the south-east. The bill is now before the appropriations committee of the house. It is almost certain to be favorably reported and practically certain to become a law, though, of course, the wheels of legislation will move slowly, and it may be several months before provision is made to locate a subtreasury at Atlanta. However, it is coming. In less than a year Atlanta is almost certain to have one.

ADMIRAL D'AMMOS RECONSIDERED.

When the Commanders of Foreign War
Vessels Took a Hand.

London, September 30.—Dispatches received from Rio Janeiro say that Admiral D'Ammos intended to attack the fort at the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro river, and only desisted upon the strong representations of the commanders of the foreign warships. The British minister at Rio took an active part with the other foreign ministers in doing everything possible to secure a cessation of hostilities. The commanders of the foreign warships also took a decidedly active part in preventing further bombardment.

Espina's Sentence Commuted.

Buenos Ayres, September 30.—The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Espina, convicted by court martial of having incited two torpedo boats to attack some government vessels lying in the harbor here, has been commuted to twenty years imprisonment. Colonel Espina was to have been shot today. The National Guards mobilized at Rosario and vicinity, the rebels disbanded. Conflicting reports are being received. The rebellion of the radicals is regarded as crushed.

THE STRIKE ABOUT OVER.

Switchmen and Brakemen on the Louisville
and Nashville Reporting for Duty.

Louisville, Ky., September 30.—Yesterday the indications are that the strike on the Louisville and Nashville is about over. At 9 o'clock this morning they concluded to hold out, but at 3 o'clock this afternoon they concluded to return to work.

At 8 o'clock tonight crews of switchmen and brakemen reported at the headquarters for duty and the day crews will report for duty early tomorrow morning. Tonight the local edge of the different brotherhoods held a meeting at Falls City hall. The engineers, firemen and conductors are reported here, but they need not expect any help from them and advised all the strikers to return to work. The striking switchmen are feeling blue tonight. They only succeeded in securing a reduction of the non-union men to quit work, and many acknowledge that the company has won the fight. There is absolutely no truth in the report that four of the non-union men are down with smallpox.

The situation on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern and the Ohio Valley roads remains unchanged.

THE SHERIFF HAS THE SAFE.

A Receiver Has Charge of the Appeal-Avalanche and Will Wind It Up.

Memphis, Tenn., September 30.—The assignees of The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche after a journalistic career of one week, threw up the sponge today and applied to the chancery court for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the company. W. A. Chase, a merchant and one of the largest creditors, was appointed receiver. Several suits were filed today against The Appeal-Avalanche by creditors, who were not paid in the recent assignment. Receiver Chase is said to be obnoxious to the foreign creditors, who will make an effort to oust him. His case and furniture in the business office of the paper were attached today by C. J. Moorey.

THE NEW SHOPS FINISHED.

It Is a Fine Plant Which the Seaboard Has at Abbeville.

Abbeville, S. C., September 30.—(Special).—Mr. G. P. Hutterston, of Atlanta, has finished his contract for the Seaboard Air-Line. The roundhouse is done. It cost \$55,000. The temporary shops which have been located at Elberton, Ga., will be moved here Monday, October 2d, and the hands will put up the wood working houses for the roundhouse, which are required. Sidetracks are being laid. The turn table and water tank are also completed. The plant, when finished, on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern will cost \$110,000. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern rail roads shops are a big thing for Abbeville. W. P. Calloun, of Atlanta, is visiting here.

Mr. Smith's Chief Clerk.

Washington, September 30.—Secretary Smith today appointed Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, chief clerk of the interior

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Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., October 1, 1893.

A Silver Compromise.

It was natural that Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen should produce something of a sensation among those senators who have been arguing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law on the ground that congress would then be free to carry out the demands of the democratic platform. Every democratic senator from the south and a majority of those from the west who have urged unconditional repeal, have based their arguments on the plea that the Sherman law stands in the way of silver legislation, and that if the views of the administration were carried out in this particular, there would be no difficulty in securing additional legislation for silver.

But Mr. Cleveland has bluntly disposed of this argument. He has put an end to doubt and speculation, and he has made it impossible for any man who stands on the democratic platform to favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. There is no mining of matters in the letter to Governor Northen. Mr. Cleveland is opposed to making silver, along with gold, the standard money of the country, until England, the great creditor nation of the world, shall, with her well known benevolence in matters of business, turn to the poor little republic of the United States, and say, "Now you may adopt the double standard."

Without circumlocution the president says to Governor Northen, and, through him to the senate and the country at large, that within the limits of the single gold standard, he is in favor of silver. He thus, as it were, turns the administration hose on those senators who are in favor of unconditional repeal so that silver may be restored to our currency as a money standard, and cuts the ground from under their feet. They have but one choice left. They can either make haste to get back on the democratic platform, or they can join the goldbugs under the plea that merry England, our glorious mother country, should be permitted to dictate our financial policy. Those democrats who choose this last course will find that there is not as much merriment among their constituents as the occasion might seem to demand.

The inevitable effect of Mr. Cleveland's letter is to destroy all chance of unconditional repeal in the senate, for it is inconceivable that democrats who stand on the platform of their party can be induced to give a vote which will have the effect of taking silver wholly out of our currency as a money standard. This is what unconditional repeal would now do, and if democrats are responsible for it, the party in the south, which is already embarrassed by grave suspicions among the people, would be seriously crippled.

We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that a compromise measure is under consideration in the senate. The terms of this compromise, we are led to infer, originated with the senators who have been in favor of unconditional repeal, and, these terms, as set forth in our Washington dispatches, contain the germ of what may develop into very satisfactory legislation—satisfactory, that is to say, when we remember the tremendous power and influence which the money interest has brought to bear on the senate.

The possible compromise outlined by our correspondent will do very well so far as silver is concerned. We need all the silver dollars we can coin, provided they are made full legal tender and recognized by the law as standard money—the money of final redemption. But the proposition to issue \$200,000,000 of bonds should not embarrass the effort at compromise. It should not be infected in this discussion. It is not a part of the silver question at all, and the democratic party is not prepared to assume the responsibility of an increase of two or three hundred million dollars in the bonded indebtedness of the country.

With \$800,000,000 of silver—not redeemable in gold, but money of final payment under the law—there will be no necessity for a bond issue. There is not even an excuse for it. A bond

issue means an increase of the public debt and an increase of taxation in time of peace. The people do not want it. A government bond is simply an evidence of debt, and, if it did not draw interest, would be no more valuable than a treasury note. If the government needs money it should meet the requirement by the issue of treasury notes. The banks and the capitalists may object to this form of currency, since there is no profit in it for them, but the people do not object to it. Treasury notes are simply another form of evidence of debt, and they are as good as bonds without bearing interest.

The bond scheme has no place whatever in a compromise between those who desire to demonetize silver and those who desire to restore the metal to our currency as a money standard.

It may happen, of course, that the outline of the proposed compromise is mere rumor, but Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen has made a compromise of some sort necessary to the health and prosperity of the democratic party.

The Situation in Alabama.

Alabama will be the first state in the union to hold an election in 1894. Victory or defeat in the August election of that year will have a telling effect upon the congressional elections to be held throughout the country a few months later. In fact, it will be a battle royal between democracy and its enemies, with the voters of the union as spectators. Thus viewed, the election will have a national significance, which will justify the interest of democrats everywhere.

The impression has gotten abroad that the party in that state is in a deplorable condition; that many voters have been estranged by local and personal quarrels; that discontent exists which bodes no good, if not quieted down, and that the fitness of the diplomat is needed to put the party in aggressive shape.

In order to ascertain the true situation, The Constitution instructed Mr. P. J. Moran to make an exhaustive investigation into the political condition of the state. His attendance upon the democratic state conventions of recent years fitted him for the work. The result will be found in his letter elsewhere, and is of a character to attract attention.

With the local quarrel of factions, or the feuds of individuals, The Constitution has nothing to do. The welfare of the party is the only issue at stake, and in the way of that welfare no individual should be permitted to stand. Alabama needs a united party to fight the battle of next year. Situated as she is, she can no longer afford dissension. Party unity and party good will are the essential needs. Alabama owes it to the democracy of the nation that her local wounds should be healed up, and that the state should put herself in trim to stand as the advance guard and color bearer of the democratic hosts next year.

The state executive committee, which Chairman Smith has called to meet next week, has it in its power to deserve well in the history of the state. It is a good omen that the Jeffersonians have made the proper use of the opportunity; it is in a proper spirit that the regular committee has consented to consider it. There are extreme Jeffersonians and extreme organized men who will hold aloof from negotiations, and render difficult the pathway of reconciliation. But between these unreasonable elements there is the great mass of the people who are moderate, and who value peace as something worth striving for. In the hands of such men as these, it is to be hoped that the negotiations will be kept up until the party gets together.

Some Interesting Figures.

England, through her banking agencies in this country, has been trying to break down silver and force the single gold standard on the United States in order to force down the price of cotton and wheat. That country has the best of reasons for pursuing this course. In the first place, she wants cheap wheat and corn to feed her farmers and her workmen who have been impoverished under the single gold standard, and cheap cotton to clothe them. In the second place she wants to build up the agricultural resources of her great eastern empire in India. Even under the present artificial value of the rupee in the London market, the Indian producer gets something more than a dollar for ten pounds of cotton and the southern farmer something less than 70 cents.

Thus far, England has succeeded. By means of the Harrison policy, which redeems silver notes in gold alone, and which treats silver as a debt instead of an asset, our people have been given a tolerably substantial taste of the single gold standard. Cotton and wheat have gone down, property has declined in value, and the wages of labor have been reduced in many instances. The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would mean a further fall in the price of silver, a further fall in the price of agricultural products and a further decline in the value of property.

The business men of the south can have no possible interest in promoting such a scheme as this—they can have no possible interest in perpetuating here a period of depression such as has existed in Europe during the last twenty years. The gold standard means dear money, dear money means high interest, high interest means low prices, low prices mean low wages, and all these conditions together produce business depression. Banks, bondholders and money lenders thrive during such a period, because the lower prices go, the more valuable their money grows. That is the secret of the tremendous pressure that has been

brought to bear on the senate to repeal the Sherman law unconditionally.

Let us compare the condition of a Georgia farmer with that of an eastern banker. Let us suppose that the Georgia farmer is a thrifty and prosperous man, that he does not have to go in debt for his supplies. He raises ten bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each. He can sell this cotton for 7 cents a pound. It has cost him say 6 cents a pound to raise it. His profit, therefore, for his year's labor is \$50.

How are the banks faring? They are in first-class condition. According to the report of the comptroller of the currency, twenty-one banks of New York city, with a capital of \$17,000,000, had, in 1892, accumulated an undivided surplus and profits amounting to about \$10,000,000—nearly \$2,000,000 of profits to each bank.

These figures are significant. They show why the banks are powerful and why they are trying to force a new issue of bonds.

Attack the System.

The interview with Senator Voorhees concerning the New York banks, printed in another column, is more remarkable for its intemperate language than for anything else.

According to the correspondent of The Chicago Times, the Indiana senator does not hesitate to denounce the New York banks as "a combine of impudent robbers and thieves." He says that he has always found them "plundering, marauding and stealing the goods and hopes of the people." He bitterly arraigns them for their shabby greed and their criminal rapacity, and says that they have not an honest hair in all their heads.

Senator Voorhees wastes time and does not help his cause when he indulges in a tirade of personal abuse directed against the New York bankers. He should attack the system which enables them to absorb, corner and control the currency of the people and dominate the financial policy of the government. If he will concentrate his great abilities and his powerful energies against this vicious system he will find numerous allies who will gladly aid him in emancipating the country from the thralldom in which it is held by the combined eastern banks.

But it is idle abuse to attack the New York bankers, and heap upon them such opprobrious terms as robbers and thieves, instead of going to work to repeal or modify the laws under which they are transacting business. These bankers do not deserve the harsh criticism of the senator. They are shrewd business men, and because they take advantage of the favorable and discriminating system of finance fostered by the government, they should not be stigmatized as criminals. They keep strictly within the law. They combine and draw the currency of the country to New York and keep it there, and when they lock it up they cause a financial depression or panic. All this is unlawfully lawful, and the bankers who do these things are simply conducting their business in a legitimate way. The utmost that can be said against them is that they are taking full advantage of unwise, unjust and oppressive laws. They are strictly business, and they are disposed to claim and exercise their legal rights.

It is to be hoped that Senator Voorhees will recognize the force of this view of the situation and direct his opposition against the system rather than against the men who are acting under it. In his recent strong plea for state banks in the senate he gave many unanswerable reasons for redeeming the pledge in the Chicago platform in regard to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issues of such banks.

The way to get rid of the eastern bank monopoly is not to denounce the eastern bankers as robbers, but to expose the injustice and inequality of the laws under which they do business and secure the re-establishment of sound state banks that will furnish an expansive local currency which cannot be absolutely controlled by a combine in New York or anywhere else. This is the best policy and it will win.

Black Caps for White Caps.

It is altogether probable that The Memphis Commercial has tickled the popular fancy to some purpose in recommending black caps as the proper remedy for white caps.

The white cap business in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois is very different from lynch law. The men engaged in it are not, as a rule, bent on avenging some great wrong. They burn cotton gins because planters market their cotton before it reaches 10 cents, whip men because they are unpopular, and they have even been known to whip a woman on account of religious prejudice.

These outlaws are moved by sheer deviltry. They are public enemies and deserve hanging, when they have been convicted, and the rallying cry everywhere among the friends of law and order should be: "Black caps for white caps."

Direct Trade a Reality.

At the docks in Port Royal a steamer is being freighted for Liverpool. This steamer is the first of a regular line between that port and the port mentioned, and it is a notable triumph for the men who have advocated and worked for direct trade between the south and foreign markets.

This question has been a leading one in Georgia and the south for some time past, and now, the so-called theories of those who were earnest in its advocacy, are being put into practice. With all, however, that has been said upon the subject, we do not believe that the people are fully aware of the great benefits to be derived from direct trade; the interest in it has not been as general as it should have been, but when with one or two lines in successful operation, it shall be fully demonstrated that direct trade means increased prosperity to the south, we believe that the people will take hold of it with a will, and that our southern

ports will have lines of steamers to the great foreign trade centers.

We congratulate Port Royal on the work accomplished in this line. Direct trade is assured now; what it needs is extension.

A Season of Good Cheer.

There is a welcome for October everywhere; from the cities that thrill with new life, to the fair and fruitful fields, rich with golden harvests. It is a month of good cheer, a revivifier of toll, the fulfillment of the promise of the year.

Nature has donned her loveliest robes; an unseen artist has touched with deft fingers every tree and flower; and banners of silver and gold wave welcome from field and forest, and there is still song in the woodlands, for autumn has her minstrels, that make the days melodious.

It is a good time—"fall time" in Georgia. It has its practical as well as its poetical side. Instead of being the prelude to the "dying" year, it inaugurates a great revival of life among the people; returning trade enlivens the cities; the storehouses of the farmer are piled with abundant harvests; the mill wheels move once more, and the whole country shares in the blessings of the gracious season.

Here, in Georgia, we are rich in October's cheer; we have passed through a trying season; but the worst is over now, and we have more to thank God for than we have to lament. The fires are blazing in our homes; in the outside world the prospect brightens for us, and as there was strength for the trials of the past, there is hope for the future.

The "dying" year is the living year in Georgia, and we repeat: There is a welcome for it everywhere!

A Question of Shrinkage.

In his recent letter to Governor Northen Mr. Cleveland says:

"I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justify making me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work or for a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil."

This sounds well, but the laborer or farmer would like to be assured that his wheat and cotton will suffer no further shrinkage of value, and that his daily wages will not shrink to the extent of 10 per cent every few years until the starvation scale is reached.

The average worker wants to be assured that the alleged "sound dollar" will not increase its purchasing value 50 per cent while his labor and its products suffer a corresponding shrinkage.

He wants to be assured, in short, that the proposed stoppage of the shrinkage of the dollar will not force a shrinkage of his stomach to make it fit its rations under the new standard.

While the goldbugs are making a stand against the shrinkage of the farmer's dollar, the farmer cannot forget that the shrinkage in the value of farm products has caused the income of the farmers to be \$1,500,000,000 less this year than it was in 1870.

There is shrinkage and shrinkage, and with an appreciating gold dollar we have the shrinkage of comfort, happiness and life itself.

Give us back the big, round silver dollar of our daddies and the better prices and better times that jingled with them.

The Editorial Column.

Donabhy's Magazine for October has an ably written article on "The Declining Influence of the Editorial Column," which will be read and discussed very generally, even outside of journalistic circles.

The author of the article is an old editorial writer, and his statements and comments convey the impression that he is thoroughly familiar with the American newspaper field. He starts out with the declaration that, while the editorial column of today has more able pens employed on it than was the case in the past, its influence is steadily declining.

The reason given for this state of affairs is that the editor no longer controls the policy of his paper as in the old days. The business manager is supreme, and the editor is earnest or apathetic on a given subject, as he orders steam to be turned on or shut off. The sanctum on the top floor is not the real seat of power; it is down stairs in the back office where advertising contracts are made. Caesar sits there, and the editor has as little to do with shaping the policy of the paper as the newsboy who sells it on the streets. The people are finding this out, and they are waking up to the fact that when a great question is to be discussed the editors are not to be relied on. When it was proposed to introduce the trolley car system into the crowded streets of Brooklyn and Boston where were the editors? They did not protest nor demand proper compensation to the city treasury for the valuable franchises granted; nor did they insist upon necessary safeguards. The editors wrote what their business managers told them to write. Business is business.

This is the trend of the article, and its author intimates that the only remedy is to permit editors of known independence to sign their articles, or to establish independent papers, liberally endowed by dead millionaires, so that they will be able to stand by their convictions without regard to the business office.

A slight bitterness tinged the utterances of this caustic writer. Much that he says is applicable to the average newspaper of today, but it would be an easy matter to point out leading and influential newspapers in every section of the country which this description does not fit. There are American newspapers so wisely and well organized and managed that there is no friction between the departments, and no undue influence of one over the other. In such establishments the editor edits the paper and the business manager manages the business. They are independent and yet act in harmony because each has his special province which he controls under certain just limitations. These newspapers are a power in the land. They are fearless and honest and their words carry weight.

The newspapers whose editors are mere automatons, moved by the wires that connect with the business office, cannot, in the nature of things, have much influence. People are quick to point out anything that tends to hamper the independence of a newspaper. Sometimes a political office stands in the way, and sometimes the speculative or cor-

poration interests of the proprietor of a newspaper cause the public to distrust its editorial policy.

But, for some time past, the demand for newspapers with convictions and opinions has been growing more universal, and as a natural consequence the better class of such publications have taken pains to divorce the editorial department from the business office. There are hundreds of newspaper offices whose business managers and editors run their separate departments without reference to each other, and with no other common understanding than such as results from a tacit agreement to serve the true interests of the public. It will not be necessary to have signed editorials, nor to have independent newspapers endowed by millionaires. The prestige and prosperity attending the great newspapers which are true to the interests of the people cannot fail to purify the methods of the press at large and make the editorial page a potential factor in the upbuilding of the community. There is little danger that an editorial page controlled by business considerations will deceive many readers. Its true character is speedily recognized, and it ceases to be quoted or read. The people demand a newspaper honestly edited by its editor, and when there is any doubt about it the object of suspicion is practically under the ban—an advertising sheet or an organ—nothing more.

A Foe of the Future.

In view of the apparent disposition of the government to enforce the anti-Chinese act, it will be of interest to glance at the China of today and see what her rulers and people are doing.

The Chinese, according to a French traveler, are making remarkable progress in modernizing their military establishment. Tientsin is an industrial war center where big guns and small arms are manufactured under the supervision of European experts. At Port Arthur battle-ships and gunboats are built every year that equal any of our war vessels. China is arming on an extensive scale. She is building arsenals, workshops and foundries, and within her immense territory she has all the resources necessary for her offensive and defensive equipment. Her workmen are rapidly learning to manufacture everything that is made in Europe, and her soldiers and sailors will soon be the equals of any in the world.

In the course of a few years, when these 400,000,000 people are on a war footing, other nations will find them invincible. In the old days, when the weapons were the same, the Asiatics invaded Europe and made extensive conquests. When China learns how to handle her new weapons why should she not repeat the history of the past?

The Chinese will soon be able to put 20,000,000 soldiers and sailors on a war footing. When that day comes she may take the notion to drive the Americans out of her territory and punish us for our little experiment under the Geary act. With her resources, China may soon be able to blockade every American port.

The future will show whether we have acted wisely in discriminating against these people. It may be that we are sowing the seeds of future disaster. The better policy would be to reach out for their trade instead of provoking their enmity.

The Chicago Tribune says there is so much money in the British isles it goes begging for investments. True, British money goes begging for foreign investment while British farmers and working men are at starvation wages. This is the best sign of it of single gold standard. The money lenders have plenty of money; the wage earners do well if they can afford to buy meat twice a week.

The Congressional Record should get out a big Sunday edition.

If the patronage democrats want harmony, let them get on the platform and stay there. The people do not want goldbug harmony. They want democratic harmony.

The banks are not opposed to free coinage if they can get a new issue of bonds.

It will be observed that the bond scheme bobs up serenely in the proposed compromise. The democrats must bob it out.

The democratic party stands for silver and a heap of it.

We want to ask The London Standard if Emperor William ever said that Great Britain must be consulted in regard to the German army bill?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Many Germans are emigrating from Kansas to the eastern shore of Maryland, where they can get good land on ten years' time at \$12 per acre.

The St. Louis Republic flippantly remarks: "Mr. Horace White's proposition to raise \$50,000 to reimburse Mr. Van Allen is impracticable. Why not give him the Van Cruz consulship and a life insurance policy for \$50,000?"

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says: "It is claimed that the death of Colonel M. L. Bell, of Pine Bluff, removes from earth the most damaging witness against ex-Treasurer Wilson of Arkansas, and doubts are freely expressed as to the possibility of a conviction being secured. This will give hope and courage to the many embezzlers who have not been brought to justice."

Says The Boston Advertiser: "Oratory seems to be on the decline in the United States senate. At least there are few of the members of that august body today who can command the attention of colleagues and galleries alike when they rise to speak. There is only one orator of the old school in the senate now. That is Daniel, of Virginia. He is the only one of the eighty-eight who retains to perfection the Columbian swing and balance in his sentences, arranges his rhetorical climaxes and develops exordiums and perorations. Down in his own country, where the people still retain a love for the classical style, Daniel is regarded as a superb orator, and they are intensely proud of him; but in the senate his facility does not always gain him the rapid attention which such flights of eloquence would have commanded in the days before the war."

Says The New York Morning Advertiser: "The outlook for southern cotton factories is not good, as the negroes are the only people in that section who will work, and outside operatives cannot be induced to go to a section in which labor is not respected and the common rights of man are ignored. When free trade is made possible perhaps some way will be found of utilizing the cheap negro labor of the South. One great southern gentleman has testified that negroes cannot be utilized in factories because the hum and drone of machinery causes them to fall asleep. There is a scientific side to the question, it seems. And yet the owners of the cotton mills in New England recently admitted that the southern mills are making more money than they make. It is very evident that somebody is at work down this way. The south's progress since the war is the result of hard work."

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

"Goodnight, Sweetheart."

"Goodnight, Sweetheart, goodnight, Sweetheart!"
 In dimmed, blue eyes the bright tears start,
 And little hands all pleadingly
 (Dear hands of love!) reach out to me:
 Yet, in the darkness I depart
 And answer not: "Goodnight, Sweetheart!"

"Goodnight, Sweetheart, goodnight!" I knew
 That tears were in the eyes of blue,
 And that the lips yearned for the bliss
 Of just one last, forgiving kiss!
 For love is love, and hath no art
 Save only love, "Goodnight, Sweetheart!"

Goodnight! . . . If we could only know
 The gentle hearts that love us so:
 The words that strike with shafts of pain—
 Love's lips should kiss them back again!
 I answer now, while hot tears start:
 "Goodnight, Sweetheart, goodnight, Sweetheart!"

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Grace, But No Grace.

"And now," said the editor, as he looked at the person from across the empty table, "will you ask a blessing?"

"I will," said the hungry preacher: "Give us this day our daily bread, and deliver us from editors!"

An exchange says that Dr. Lee's promotion to St. Louis "is the Making of a Man." The man in question, however, was pretty well made before he thought of going there.

That's Just What.

Old times in Georgia—
 There's the times for us so;
 Old times in Georgia—
 Sweet as sweet could be!
 Old times in Georgia—
 Songs that raised a row;
 But old times in Georgia
 Is what we're needin' now!

The Griddle Creek Crusher is the charmingly alliterative name of a valued Texas exchange.

And the Poem Walked Out.

"In this poem," said the poet, "you will find the proper number of feet."

"Good!" cried the editor, "now let's see how fast they can travel out that door there!"

It is not yet known who will have editorial charge of The Southern Liberator. A successor to the late W. C. Gunn will probably be appointed by the board of directors on Tuesday next.

If She Just Didn't Wear Glasses.
 When you gaze on her beautiful eyes,
 You are dazzled and dimmed by the view of them;
 And as a bird soars to the skies,
 So your heart wings its way to the blue of them!

Hamilton Garland has enlisted with Eugene Field in the fight against the eastern magazine editors; and it bids fair to be a fight to the finish. Fancy Mr. Gilder in the ring, with the gloves on!

Will N. Harben, the author, now walks clean-shaven and in curls. We confidently look forward to a volume of poems as his next work.

His Occupation Gone.

He found his inspiration
 Came from crimson liquidation.

And he wrote a poem in April and in May;
 But when he struck October
 And she only replied to "sober."

He paid the muse's rent and moved away.

A correspondent writes to ask if Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck's turkey farm at Tuscaloosa is a reality. It certainly is. He has five hundred of the finest turkeys that ever furnished a fan for a poem. He feeds them himself and it takes ten hours to get around with the corn.

The General Had to Explain.
 They are telling if that General McLaws, one of the Georgia commissioners, wanted to have a turpentine man from this state appointed on the committee of awards on naval stores exhibits at the world's fair. The gentleman of the fair to whom he applied was very pleasant and told him that he would refer the matter to the officers of the navy. The general then had to explain to him that, contrary to the suggestion of his name, naval stores didn't have anything to do with the navy but consisted simply of turpentine and rosin.

MUGWUMP MORALITY.

Murat Halstead: These statements by Mr. White are, as the case stands, terrible admissions. The president seems to have thought the delicacy of his friends too acute and he has bestowed the office according to the bargain. Of course the president and Mr. Whitney exercise their powerful influence to secure the confirmation by the senate of the \$50,000 appointment, as it will be one of the most conspicuous features of administrative reform. Mugwump is, however, so ripped up that it must henceforth, when it promotes in conspicuous virtue, step on its trailing bowels.

Harford Post: We have already intimated our surprise over the behavior of the mugwumps. Today we realize with sorrow and humiliation our hopeless inability to understand the middle depths of mugwump morality. Mr. Horace White of The New York Evening Post, a high priest of mugwumpism, and during the absence in Europe of Mr. Larry Goldkin and the poetic traces of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, has written a poem, also—Mr. Horace White, we say, has just informed the world that he and his associate saints know all about the Van Allen business months ago.

Wanamaker and Van Allen. The cases are very similar. As The New York World puts it: "In neither case, so far as appears, was there any bargain before the election. But in each the man's sole service was in the giving or raising of money for a campaign fund. In each the appointment was suggested and made as a 'recognition' of this money service and as a direct reward for it. There is no reason to believe that in either case the appointment ever would have been thought of but for the money contribution."

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Ringgold News: This is good chilling weather. A fellow could wear a pair of copperas pants, one "gallus," eat a few muscadines and stand in the sun and now here is the result—he will shake for an hour like a "ground hog" thrasher.

Early County News: One of our hard-worked doctors was confronted a few days since by an appreciative, but poorly-paying patient. "Doc," said he, "I've got no money—not a d—cent; but I owe you and I've come in to pay you—my respects—if nothing more."

Henry County Weekly: The old "beto" de wail" custom of giving goosebumps along at this season, with a big supper afterward and all the pretty girls in the neighborhood to help in serving the repast, seems to have entirely died out in this section. In fact, there are any number of farmer boys in Henry County, we don't know, who have already reached early manhood without being present at such an occasion.

Marion County Citizen: Oglethorpe has a hen that deserves the belt for the champion sifter of the world. After sitting five weeks on a white door knob and two small quinine bottles without the slightest evidence of impatience, she was given a nest of eggs. At the end of three more weeks the old hen seemed surprised to find her nest full of little chickens and refused to carry them. The little chicks were given to another hen and the nest again filled with eggs. Three more weeks of patient sitting brought forth another nest full of little chickens, but still the champion sifter refused to quit the nest. Another hen that had been sitting near by, for

SOME CONSTITUTION POEMS.

Alabama.
(Written on the homeward way Sept. 20, 1893.)
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Where the skies are so blue and the blossoms so fair;
Where the laurel and jessamine enchantingly
twine,
And breathe with rich perfume the Ciceronian
air;
Where the canals of Summer long rest by the
stream,
And her balm-breathing cistus is ever un-
bound—
On to the shrine of my love and my dreams,
Ho, for the land bowered—
Alabama.

The hills of the Norland—I've wandered them
o'er,
I've scented the lips of its shimmering sea;
Where the rosemary blows in a mist by the
shore;
The pink shells have murmured their music
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I listened and gazed o'er the white flashing
foam
That broke on the billows and dimpled its
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My feet lingered there but my heart was at
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At home in its rose-shady nest—
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A blessing I breathe on its blossomy bowers—
A kiss for the land of my birth—
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—Samuel McIntire Peck.
Tusculum, Ala.

My Lady.
My lady is more sweet and fair
Than any in the land;
My lady's falcon percheth there—
All hands her hand,
For when she blinks his silken hood
He may not see to fly.
But resteth there full quietly
Beneath my lady's eye.

My lady is more bright and blest
Than any in the land—
Till any in the land—
Were I a falcon I would rest
Full gladly on her hand.

My lady is more arch and gay
Than any in the land,
She treateth me full cruelly,
And when she looks at me
And shows herself more kind
The light her beauty sheds on me
Makes me with gladness blind.

And like the falcon, hooded, tame,
I wait, but her command
I would not fly if that I might—
But keep my lady's hand.
—Abbie Farwell Brown.
Boston, Mass.

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o' cash,
'N' 'm' gittin' reports o' big concerns a-bustin'
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But we're still on top in Georgia—also on top
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That the dogs bayed the 'possum 'n' the taters
cracked the hills.

'N' now we're whoopin' glory, 'n' we're happy
on the way,
For the good times are with us, 'n' they're
here fer to stay;
They're a-yellin' in the valley 'n' it's echoing
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TABERNACLE TALK.

October.
Thou brightest of the autumn band,
Month of the meadow year the best,
Once more we hail thy magic hand,
Thy mimic scenery of the west.

'Tis sweet thy charms to thus behold,
As in my boyhood's younger day,
To launch upon thy sea of gold,
And drift in autumn dreams away.

To fly beyond the shades of night,
To which thy halcyon close,
To anchor by those isles of light
And wander on their happy shores.

Bright islands of the softer day,
To which the weary sun retires,
And beauty, gilded by his ray,
Upon her rosy couch expires.

Queen of the golden sky, the garnered sheaf,
The meadow fruit, the smiling sea,
Month of the rainbow-tinted leaf,
I tune my humble harp to thee!

—L. L. K.

Dr. Talmage, in his sermon delivered last
Sunday in Brooklyn, N. Y., proposes a religious
centennial to commemorate the birth of
Christ and the advent of Christianity. The
idea is to make it a Christian centennial,
as that which will be the proper anniversary
of the Savior's birth. The proposition
has caught the ear of the country, and is
now going the rounds of the religious world.

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GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Pike County Journal makes the following
statement:
"We want it understood that we are not
making war on Congressmen Cabanis, as
some people pretend to believe. But so far
as record in Congress is very distasteful to a
large majority of the people of this county,
we may change his course in the future and
win thereby the praise of his constituents.
If so we will be among the first to sound
the good news."

"At present it is highly respectful to our
sense of right to be asked to bootlick a man
who cruelly uses the power with which he has
been invested. Some of our friends say: 'If
I were a democrat I would not say anything
against any representative.' The Journal
claims to be a first-class democratic paper,
and as such it folds its populist friends last
fall to give us a chance and we will do you
some good. We will give you free silver and
a platform and they saved the day. What
shall we say next time is the question?"

"The promises made are being disregarded.
The platform is being trifled with, and if the
highest place in the county is to be demoted,
it should be a kick belongs to anybody it is to demote.
Should Mr. Cabanis continue on his present
line could he have any reasonable hope of
re-election? Hardly a militia district would
sustain him."

"We are looking forward to the day of
reckoning and this is a proper time for plain
speech—now is the time to consider the event-
ualities of an inconsistent course."

The Greenboro Herald-Journal has the following
editorial:
"If the democratic party in the south is not
disrupted it will be through no fault of the
Hon. Grover Cleveland, president of the United
States. His message was a plea in favor of
monumentalism, as the subsequent rejection
of the goldbugs over the partial repeal of the
Sherman law fully illustrated; his appoint-
ment of a recent convert from republicanism to
the highest place in his gift was an acknowl-
edgment that Cleveland's political opinions
were not very far removed from his apparent
enemies. The crowning act came with the
appointment of negroes to represent this gov-
ernment, and Cleveland's policy of some of the
most important foreign courts."

The Cleveland Progress says of the work of
Congressman Tate:
"The course that is being pursued by Hon.
F. C. Tate, the representative of the ninth
district in Congress, cannot fail to commend
him to every true democrat. He has earned
the reputation of being one of the hardest work-
ers in the house, which, no doubt, led to his
appointment on several committees of great
importance. He stands squarely on the demo-
cratic platform, and his vote shows that he
has no compromise to make with the people
when he asked them for their support. The
desire to serve his constituents is ever fore-
most with him, and that he will sacrifice
every personal name, we do not doubt."

The Danville Monitor has the following:
"We understand that the friends of Mr. H.
A. McEwen, of the county, are urging him
to enter the race for representative. Mr. Mc-
Ewen is a first-class democrat, and is a
first-class platformer. He is a man of
silver and all, and is opposed to the present
hesitating policy of the administration. If
he decides to enter the race he may be counted
on for a long horse."

The following appears in The Washington
Gazette:
"A prominent gentleman from Athens was
seen yesterday on his way to the city. He
returned home he wrote Judge Hardeman a
letter from which the judge has kindly per-
mitted us to quote. The letter says:
"When I was in Washington and we were
discussing congressional candidates Dr. Car-
lton was mentioned. I do not remember what

WOMEN'S VIEWS

Upon a Subject That Seems to be a Favorite Theme for Discussion.

THE MARRIED WOMAN IN SOCIETY.

What Her Place Is and How She Should Conduct Herself.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Many Marriages Ahead for the Near Future—A Beautiful Young Lady from Alabama—People You Know.

A lot of young married women were discussing the subject of a young matron in society and her relation to men, the attention she should and should not receive from them, or whether she should receive any attention at all.

They were all of them women whom everybody knows and who go out a great deal in the social world, and their opinions on the subject of the social intercourse of married women and the male sex in general might be of interest to many readers.

The first one who introduced the subject started out upon very strict assertions, for she was a rather narrow and prudish-minded young woman, happily married in a prosaic kind of way and never pretty or clever enough to have been a belle in her girlhood.

"I think," she answered, "that it is perfectly disgusting in a married woman to have men dangling about her. What does a woman want with men paying her attention after she is married?"

"She doesn't want them to pay her attention as if she were a young lady," answered a bright young matron, who has never been criticized, "but it seems to me a rather odd idea that a woman should give up all interest in pleasant talk and friendly intercourse with the entire male creation, simply because she has married one among them. It looks like a pretty poor compliment to the selected one to have found him so unattractive as to desire to blot out from her life the very existence of his sex."

The other woman saw she was being made fun of and she didn't like it. "A woman's husband ought to be all in all to her," she answered with dire disapproval. "And all in all to her he certainly will be," replied the other, "if she loves him as she should, but do you think that your devotion for your own child should keep you from some interest in and sympathy with the lives of other children?"

"Oh! that's a different matter."

"Yes, perhaps it is in your eyes, but it is not in mine. Men are just as much simple, harmless human beings in my eyes as women and children, and simple, harmless human beings they will be to all those married women who make good friends and companions of them, the women who appear in no wise to their coarser natures, who draw out from them not the insulting admiration of a lover, but the simple, honest feeling that a good woman inspires in entertaining and being entertained by a man."

"Then you think," questioned the third of the trio, coquettishly, "that a married woman should receive no gallantries from gentlemen? Why, it's almost impossible to keep from it in society; and then, besides, a great many women's husbands like them all the better when they see them admired. Mine does at any rate."

The clever woman gave a quizzical smile. "My dear," she said solemnly, "the husband that says he likes to have his wife admired, to the extent of allowing her to go out busy driving with other men, to accept their escort and bouquets for evening parties, to see them lounging around his house at all hours of the day, well that man's wife may know he is very tired of her and that she can get a divorce any day she desires. Sometimes poor object men say they like all this sort of thing, but when they mean it, they get a divorce. I know a man, who for a year declared that he doted in his wife's friends, but he got tired of doting one day and put himself on the other side of the world from her."

"But I thought you believed in men friends," interposed the dame with the no-nonsense idea.

"I do believe in men friends with all my heart for women both married and single. It seems to me a gross and disgusting idea that married women, whom honor and love and purity and knowledge have anchored to a life that is the outcome of the highest civilization, should be compelled by this barbaric idea of sex to set themselves mentally apart from the entire male creation."

"But then," said the lady of the admiration idea, "how is your notion of friendly fellowship to be carried out without having men to pay you attention?"

"There are ways and ways of receiving attention from men," she said. "There are right ways and wrong ways."

"And they are?" said her listeners.

"Well, let me see, how to sum up the matter. Now, in the first place, no woman ought to go out often in the evening with a man, no matter how great a friend he is of her husband's or herself. Once or twice doesn't matter in the course of a season, but if she goes often that the world that the most guileless woman must consider will begin to lift its brows. Then she ought never, under any circumstances, to take long drives or walks alone with a man, or to go around in dark corners with one in summer evenings or any other sort of evenings. All these things savor of the love-making days of her maidhood and things of that sort are not nice or poetic in a married woman. Now she may do all these things and be perfectly innocent, and she often is, but the woman who cares for the honor of herself and that dearer self whose name she bears will think not only of real wrong, but the imagined evil that lies in the thoughts of so many people. Of course, this is a hard thing to say, but I know this and when a married woman shows a disregard of her dignity people have a right to think that she is either not good or unusually and dreadfully reckless."

"Then what can a married woman do without being criticised?" asked the too liberal matron despairingly.

"Oh, she can't speak to a man without having a few disgusting people talk about her, but in the eyes of the world in general, which is for all, pretty just and clear seeing, she can lead an honest, happy, untrammelled sort of life, have friends among men to sharpen her wit and broaden her ideas and still live honored and admired among the people who know her. The first thing to insure all this is her own pure soul. The woman who loves her husband don't want to be flirtatious and therefore she isn't, and people see that she isn't, just as clearly as they see when some other woman is. It's all in a woman's eyes and manner, the way she hangs on a man's arm, the way she looks at him, the more particularly the way she looks at him."

"But some women are so deceitful," said the prude. "They may be deceitful, but they talk to other women. It is also my opinion that women can keep their consciousness when men are about. I never have seen one yet who was flirtatious who failed to look so as she leaned on the arm of some man she liked very much."

"And it's all in the looks then?" laughed the matron given to flirtatious diversion. "Yes, that's my belief and it is also my belief that the woman who goes along simply through life enjoys bright men as unaffectedly as she would bright women, giving them in return the pleasure of their own brightness and originality. I know that this woman will have a good time all her days and never get talked about."

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone."

What an old, time-worn quotation it is, and what a faithful follower it becomes as life goes steadily on. The girl gets the words into her soul when she sits in her chamber battling with the first real sorrow of her youth. I won't say imaginary sorrow, for there is nothing to equal, in a certain way, the tragical and intense anguish of a young soul in travail, no matter how foolish and unreasonable the cause of it all may be; and it is then that the young soul learns and repeats the old saying over and over about the bitterness of having to weep alone. She takes a sort of heroic glory in the idea of being compelled by hard humanity to enjoy her grief

TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.



MISS FAUNCE, of Montgomery.

all to herself. It seems too big and important and romantic to suffer in silence. The girl will think of all this when she gets gay and light of heart to the world like all her adored novel heroines, and as she puts her aching head upon her pillow and sobs herself to sleep, she floats into dreamland with just a few drops of theatrical honey mixed with the gall of her misery. In the morning she wakes with the youthful strength and hopefulness that fights a hard and nearly always successful battle against misfortune; and so, that present sorrow conquered or forgotten or buried, she goes on with a merry heart till the next one comes. The same old suffering, not quite so poignant, but deeper; the same knowledge of loneliness, more poignant and less dramatically impressive comes once more; and so the story goes on through the years, and as it goes on into sober maturity the eyes that have wept so often in grief and loneliness stare the fact in the face, that this utter seclusion in sorrow is neither romantic nor dramatic, but one potent with the bold, prosaic tragedy of truth; for I say it advisedly and observing that there is absolutely no place in this wide world for the miserable woman, or rather the woman in apparent misery.

She may be just as miserable as her heart desires, but she mustn't show it if she wishes to have friends. If her wretchedness turns her to a life of utter self-immolation, she must not even look sad as she bends to minister to the sufferings of her fellows. Sick people or well people, young people or old people, do not like sad faces. They will have none of them. Early emotional grief, romantic grief born of marrying the wrong man and loving the right one—all sorrow, indeed, has at first its picturesque phase in the eyes of one's friends; but when the picturesque phase is over, the gray reality of a daily and heavy burden, it is then the weight must fall upon one heart, and, though that be crushed with its heaviness, no hand is lifted to lighten one feather's ounce of the anguish. It's a hard thing I'm writing, is it not? But, if you don't believe it, just recall the women you know now who are still grieving over catastrophes of years gone by. Look at these women and see if the world smiles upon them. Some of them are women of wealth, many of them, indeed, and many of them, also, have given, or are giving, a great deal of pleasure to the people about them, lavishing kindness upon the needy, sweet attentions upon their equals and yet because these women give so much light and happiness from a soul-house made eternally dark years ago, why the world will have none of them. "They are such strange women," say their friends; and then, "Of course, N— isn't very happy—a love affair, you know, so unfortunate. She might have been so happy with so many blessings. And then there's another and case, Mrs. — lost her only child—a dreadful affliction—and she took it so bitterly, and still does, yet it's been so long ago."

So long ago, indeed! What are time and space to a crucified mother; and what, indeed, can compensate a real woman for the misguidance that misses a real love? But, I am talking too much about these incorrigible women of sorrow who will not be regulated by fortune, fashion or opinion. I am forgetting that they are not popular.

One of them, realizing the fact as all of them do, said to me: "I can't go out among people; they pelt me with misconceptions. I come home with my old wounds opened afresh."

A strange woman, wasn't she? And not near so nice a soul as the one who has lived over the same sort of thing. She is a woman after the world's own heart. She is cheerful through egotism and the love of material things. She gets over

grief or brings her romance down to prosaic conditions just because she likes to be comfortable. She is selfish enough for that, while the other woman goes through a very different thing for the sake of her ego twisted about some hopeless grief. But she is the happy woman that the world loves, and will love for all time and eternity.

The lecture to be given by Professor Copeland next Tuesday evening, at De-Give's, under the auspices of the Ladies' Industrial Loan Association, will be one of the most delightful occasions ever known in the city of Atlanta. All society is looking forward with great pleasure to the affair and the opera house is sure to be filled with a large and brilliant audience. Professor Copeland is one of the most delightful and distinguished lecturers in this country, and the subject of "Handsome People," which has been chosen for the occasion, is one in which everybody will be deeply interested. The ladies of the Industrial Loan Association have entered into their good work with heart and soul and it will certainly not be their fault if the Fulton county girls, who need assistance in getting an education, do not receive it. The association is keeping up steadily with this good work and it deserves from the people of this city all the help that praise and pocket can render.

Another entertainment in this same noble cause, which will follow Professor Copeland's lecture, and one that is sure to be

ent. Now that is just what I mean by taking part in the active work of this college, and with all my heart I hope the girls who are asked to appear in this entertainment will take part in it and all the other good work concerning the industrial college. It seems to me no pre-eminently the chief and most appropriate philanthropic work for the prosperous girls of Georgia.

Montgomery is a city noted for its beautiful women and fine roses. They both seem to grow there just as if beauty was the universal law that it ought to be in order that there may be no rivalry among women and flowers, the Montgomery girl wears her floral rival in her cheeks. Miss Marie Faunce does this in a fashion that would make anything but garden roses envious.

It seems rather unprecedented and unreasonable to heretofore that a dark-haired, dark-eyed girl should have the kind of milk and rose complexion that only blondes are expected to possess. But Miss Faunce is unique in many enviable ways. Her features are clear cut and her face is as vivacious as her wit, which is saying a great deal, since she is considered quite one of the cleverest girls in Alabama. Her cleverness is deliciously refreshing, original and devoid of that acidity so often discernible in the brightness of so many clever people. She is a proud young creature, with a beautiful head nobly poised upon shoulders whose grace is part of a figure perfectly proportioned and rounded. She walks well—a rare thing in maid or matron—and she has just the manners that go with a young, happy spirit in a symmetrical body. With great beauty, cleverness, wealth and a nature joyous and contented, it is any wonder that this young girl should draw about her the very best of love and admiration that the world has to offer? That she has won all this is an undoubted fact, for even her women friends say she is the handsomest and one of the cleverest girls in Montgomery. She is a daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Faunce, who, at the time of his death, was a member of the well-known banking house of Josiah Morris & Co., of Alabama.

Matters Matrimonial.

The Williams-Goode wedding, which will take place Tuesday evening at the First Methodist church, will be the brilliant social event of the week. The preparations for this ceremonial have been elaborate and tasteful, and the result will be highly artistic and beautiful. The colors chosen in floral decoration will be white and yellow, and carnations of these shades will be the predominant flowers.

The handsome bride and her pretty maids will present the qualities and most picturesque appearance in their toilet bespeaking the days of powdered hair. The bride's gown, of rich white satin, is to be decidedly unique in its quaint design, and the bride's maids, who will have powdered hair and carry yellow carnations, will, also, carry out the Louis XV era in their gowns of white silk, with big sleeves and very full skirts.

The attendants for the occasion will be as follows:

Ushers—Dr. Harris, Mr. William Dickson, Mr. James Freeman, Captain Anderson, Captain Burke, Mr. A. L. Beck, Mr. P. H. Snook, Mr. Henry Powers. Groomsman—Dr. Whaley, of Charleston; Mr. Evans, of Charleston; Mr. Henry Ficken, of Charleston; Mr. Charles Murphy, of southeastern Georgia; Mr. Henry Porter, Jr., of Atlanta, and Mr. Robert Stanford Talmage, of New York.

Bridesmaids—Miss Lula Kendall, of Alabama, first bridesmaid; Miss Annie Kerr, Miss Snook, Miss Julia Wilkins, Miss Virginia Arnold and Miss Kingsley, of Louisville, Ky.

The two little sisters of the bride and groom, Miss Marguerite Williams and Miss Elle Goode, will act as flower girls, in lovely costumes.

Miss Martha Goode will be her sister's maid of honor, and Mr. Louis Simonds, of Charleston, will act as best man.

The marriage which will unite Mr. R. C. Wilson and Miss Ada Bell will occur on Thursday at the home of the bride and will be a very beautiful though quiet ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Eva Bell to Mr. Monson Wilson, at high noon Wednesday, will occur at Trinity church, and will be witnessed by a large number of friends of both these popular young people.

The Crichton-Irwin marriage will occur at the First Baptist church at 1 o'clock Wednesday.

Judge and Mrs. George Hillyer have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hillyer, upon Thursday evening, October 12th. The wedding will occur at half after 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride, No. 5 Crew street, and will be witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. Home weddings seem to be quite a popular this season as large church ceremonies, and this particular home wedding will certainly be a very beautiful one. Miss Hillyer, with her fair skin and lovely coloring, will make a charming bride. The marriage will certainly be a very happy and congenial one. Mr. Frank Coker is one of the wealthiest and most prominent young bankers in Atlanta. They both have a host of friends to wish them every happiness.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. H. K. Brady to the marriage of his daughter, Miss Birdie Mae Brady, to Mr. Frank R. Bartlett, on Tuesday, October 10th. The marriage will occur at high noon, at the home of the bride, after which a wedding breakfast will be served. The happy pair will make their future home in Greensboro, N. C., where Mr. Bartlett is in business.

The marriage of Miss Josie Blount and Mr. Carlton Miller will occur at the First Baptist church October 10th, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Dr. H. C. Morrison will perform the ceremony. Immediately thereafter the young couple will leave for their wedding journey. On their return they will be for several weeks the guests of Mr.

Continued on 21st Page.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison,
Dry Goods,
(All Sorts)
Shoes,
Dressmaking.

DRESS GOODS.

Exclusive Novelties.

No two alike and no duplicates elsewhere. Patterns ranging in price from \$0.10 to \$3.50. Some wonderful effects in color combinations.

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON.

42-inch imported Basket Cloth checks \$1 yard.

Novelty Basket Cloth—showing two-toned and figured effect, 42-inches wide, silk and wool, all shades, \$1 yard.

Two-toned Sail Cloth; some swell color combinations, 42-inches wide, 75c yard.

Full line new Plaids, specially good for waists, sleeves, etc., 75c to \$1.50 yard.

Best French Broadcloths, ready sponged, \$2.75 yard.

20 pieces Hop Sacking, all the desirable shades, 38 inches wide, all wool, 49c yard.

BLACK GOODS.

The Special Feature of This Week's Sale will be

A lot of Priestley's Small Figured Novelties, 56 inches wide, very choice designs, \$2 yard.

46-inch, all wool French Henriettes, silk finish, usual value \$1, 75c yard.

46-inch Priestley Striped Serge, a charming new cloth, \$1.25 yard.

SILKS.

The Right Things—The Choice Things—The Best Things—for Day and Evening Wear.

A lot of Novelty Silks for visiting and reception dresses, individual designs, not shown elsewhere, and no duplicates.

Evening Silks of all the best styles in vogue—plain and brocaded Satins, Chinas and Taffetas in shot, striped and plain effects.

Figured Louisines in two-toned effects; all silk and a very choice line of patterns, 98c yard.

Black and white effects now so popular—we have what you want.

Black Silks are again in high favor. We have just opened a complete line of all the popular weaves and offer some remarkable values. Faille 75c, \$1 and \$1.25; Peau de Soie \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2. Drap de Armure \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Tricotines, striped, plain and brocaded Satins from \$1 to \$3 yard.

DRESSMAKING.

Of all the good Dressmakers in Atlanta Mrs. Haskell is the acknowledged superior. Our Dressmaking Department is under her skilled management, and is giving absolute satisfaction. All work guaranteed. Costumes complete, materials and linings included, \$25 up.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

The new styles are particularly interesting. We have an elegant line of all the correct things and will take great pleasure in showing you through.

VEILING.

The new things just received. Fan Veils are the most popular just now. All colors, 50c to \$1 each.

KID GLOVES.

Big buttons, self or contrasting stitching, all the new shades; our new styles just in, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 pair. Every pair fitted and warranted.

SHOES

—THE—

New Department.

Already this is a healthy and thriving infant though only a few days old, yet you will find here better friends and more satisfactory wear, when in need, than at your old shoe store.



Our \$3 Shoe
"A Friend in Need."

To "make Friends indeed" for this Department we offer the best value on earth in our \$3 Ladies' Genuine Glazed Dongola, Patent Tip, Hand Sewed and Hand Turned, also Common Sense and plain toe. This Shoe is well worth \$4.50.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, light, medium and heavy weight, spliced heel and toe, warranted not to crack, 25c.

Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, medium and heavy weight,

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON.

1-1 rib, 7-1 rib, 6-3 rib, any style rib, double heel, toe and knee, 25c. Gents' Half Hose, tans, slates, French Balbriggans and Fast Black, double toe and high spliced heel, made of combed Maco cotton, 25c.

Infants' Hose, ribbed and plain, Fast Black and colors made of fine Egyptian cotton, very elastic, double heel, toe and knee, 25c.

FANCY GOODS.

We have just opened a department of Fancy Goods, Celluloid Novelties, Enameled Baskets, Towel Racks, Puff Boxes, Manicure Sets, Fancy Toilet Sets, Mirrors, etc. A very interesting exhibit.

WINDSOR TIES.

Big arrival of new Windsors, full size and length, all colors, 25c each.

SKIRTS.

Just in—Mohair and Satine, special values.

Black lined Satine Skirt, deep ruffle for 98c.

Black Satine lined Skirt with 3 ruffles for \$1.25.

Silk Embroidered Black Mohair Skirt \$3.50.

ART MATERIALS.

Complete outfits for all classes of fancy work.

Stamping and designing to order.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

Calico and Outing Cloths \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

NOTIONS.

Lot of Perfumery in handsome cut glass bottles, 25c each.

Fancy leather Purses, assorted sizes, 10c each.

Wood Back, Solid Bristle Hair Brushes 25c each.

Tooth Brushes, imported English Bristle, 25c each.

School Tablets, 200 sheets, good quality paper, 5c each.

Our famous black box of Linen Paper, two quires and 50 envelopes, 25c box.

Fine Linen Paper Tablets 5c each.

Metal covered Cologne Bottles 25c each.

Enameled Towel Racks 25c each.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Elegant line of new Fall Neckwear, special values, at 50c, in Ties, the new small knots, Four-in-Hands, etc.

The famous Guyot's Suspenders at 50c pair.

4-ply Linen Collars 10c, all shapes.

4-ply Linen Cuffs 15c pair.

Elaborately trimmed Night Shirts, full lengths, 75c each.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

Standard Prints, light and dark shades, 5c yard.

Dark Gingham, quality usually sold at 7 1/2c, 5c yard.

Outing Cloths, dark shadings, 10c and 12 1/2c yard.

Figured Satines, choice patterns, 12 1/2c yard.

FLANNELS.

Lambs' Wool, Eider Downs, plain and fancy colors, 75c yard.

New stock French Flannels, entirely new patterns, 75c yard.

All wool White Flannel, special, 35c yard.

New line Gilbert Embroidered Flannels 75c to \$2 yard.

LINENS.

Turkish Wash Rags, 40c dozen. Checked Linen Towels 5c each. Large size Huck Towels, tied fringe, 10c each.

Extra large Turkish Towels 10c each.

Pure Linen Crash, Plain and Checked, 8 1/2c yard.

62-inch, half bleached Damask, extra heavy, 48c yard.

Special 72-inch Bleached Satin Damask 98c yard. Napkins to match.

Full eleven quarter white Crochet Quilts 98c each.

Blankets and Comforts just here; early selection will secure special value.

LACE CURTAINS.

We secured a big job, slightly damaged Lace Curtains. We offer them tomorrow at 65c, 75c and 85c pair. They are worth double in each case.

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON.
89 & 91 Whitehall—74 & 76 S. Broad.

Continued from 20th Page.

her brother, Captain John Miller, at handsome residence on Jackson street.

Colonel and Mrs. L. N. Trammell, of Marietta, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Fleta Paxton Trammell, to Mr. Frank Mackey Boston, of Atlanta. The wedding will occur at half past 6 o'clock, Thursday evening, October 5th, at the Methodist church, in Marietta. Mr. Boston will bring his bride to Atlanta, where they will be at home after December 1st, at 90 Merritts avenue.

The marriage of Miss Cora Bell Lowman, of this city, to Mr. Frank Stewart, of Savannah, has been announced, and will occur at the residence of the bride, 97 Mangum street, on Wednesday afternoon, October 11th, at 6 o'clock. The wedding will be a quiet home affair, and only immediate friends and relatives, the bride and groom will attend. Miss Lowman is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lowman, and has many warm friends in the city, who will wish for her a long life of happiness. Mr. Stewart is a promising young business man of Savannah, and is held in high esteem by his many friends. After an eastern tour Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will make their future home at 1100 Duffy street, Savannah, Ga.

Cards have been sent out announcing the marriage of Miss Susie Hill Johnston, of Manchester, Ga., to Mr. J. Frank Price, which occurred on September 10th, Rev. V. C. Norcross, officiating. They will probably make their home for the present at Lithonia, Ga., where Mr. Price is employed in the office of the Southern Granite Company.

At Cartersville, on the 11th, there will occur a marriage in which many Atlanta people are interested. It is that which will unite Miss Alice Renfro, of that city, to Mr. Lovick P. Barnes, of Atlanta. The ceremony will be performed at the residence of the bride's father, Major W. H. Renfro, who is one of the most prominent citizens of Cartersville. Miss Renfro is renowned throughout the state for her many graces. She is a charming woman, brilliant and accomplished. Mr. Barnes is one of the prominent young members of the Atlanta bar, a man of brilliant attainments, who has many friends here and throughout Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kendall and their two little boys will leave for New York this week to take passage for Europe, where they will remain two years. They have sold their beautiful home on West Peachtree, and their absence will be universally regretted by their numerous friends, for Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have certainly formed a very charming part of Atlanta social life.

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins gave a beautiful little luncheon on Friday to a number of her friends in honor of her guest, Miss Amanda Moore. Friday is the day chosen for this coterie of girls for gathering together with their sewing, and having the jolly sort of time that congenial spirits can have collectively, despite all the funny papers' remarks about feminine convalesces. The piece of fancy work each girl had in her dainty fingers was well worth close inspection. The most exquisite example of these fine broderies was that which Miss Carry Cohen held in her dainty fingers. It was a round center piece of fine linen encircled with a wreath formed of pink and blue love-knots and fascinating little baskets filled with dainty flowers. The finger-bowl napkins to this set have each a basket tied with love-knots and filled with different flowers, no two of them having the same blossoms and all of them a delightful study of floral daintiness.

Miss Lillie Orme, who is, I the way, one of the most exquisite of needlewomen, was at work upon a little circular pin-cushion cover of finest thread embroidery in a delicate spray of white blossoms. This dainty little object net to the other coquettish things upon a girl's dressing table is to be finished with hem-stitched ruffles of thread cambric, edged with thread lace and falling over a silk ruffle of the same pale shade as that of the cushion over which the cover is placed.

It was an ideal day for the small and friendly little gathering. A beautiful luncheon was served in perfect style. The table was adorned in pink and cream roses, and its general air of refined elegance was part of the beautiful hostess herself and her manner of entertaining.

Those present were: Miss Carry Cohen, of Augusta; Miss Amanda Moore, of Mobile; Miss Lillie Orme, of New York; Miss Addie Maude, Miss Margaret Newman and Miss Virginia Arnold.

Miss Carry Cohen is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wright. Miss Cohen is looking handsomer than ever just now. She is always a welcome visitor to Atlanta, where she has innumerable devoted friends and admirers.

Mrs. Martin Amoroso entertained a number of friends Thursday with a delightful luncheon and matinee party in honor of her guest, Mrs. DeCottis, and of Mrs. Tyler. The decorations were of La France roses and maiden hair fern, and a menu was delicious and beautifully served. Those present were: Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. DeCottis, Miss Abrams, of Savannah; Miss Maude Williams and Mrs. Amoroso.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Dr. Orme left for the fair yesterday.

Mr. D. C. Bacon went to Chicago Saturday. Mr. John Bacon, who has been in the city some weeks.

Mr. Louis Rawson left yesterday for the fair.

Mr. Gene Black left for Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Jack Richardson, of Centerville, Ga., is in the city on his way to the fair.

Mrs. Darwin G. Jones and daughter, Miss Kathleen Jones, are visiting the world's fair at Chicago.

Mrs. W. H. Toombs, Mrs. J. R. Turner, Mrs. Frank Colley, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyson, Miss Marion Colley and Miss Kathleen Colley, of Washington, Ga., who have been spending several days with friends in the city, left for Chicago yesterday to be gone several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Jones and Miss Frank Jones are in Chicago. Miss Jones will go by Toledo on her way home and spend a month with friends before returning to Atlanta.

Lucy Pool will leave Monday for Washington, D. C., where she will attend Miss Cabal's school.

Miss Lillie and Miss Fannie Goldsmith will return from Chicago this week.

Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore and Miss Amanda Moore will spend the autumn in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kay and family, of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kay North avenue.

of vocal and instrumental selections. The young ladies of the school had filled the parlors with numerous flowers, artistically arranged, and also contributed by their presence a glad inspiration to all the lovers of whatever is pure and ennobling in life.

Mrs. S. D. Harwood, Miss Harwood, Miss Frances Harwood, Miss Gail Harwood, Miss Cornelia Jackson and Miss Callie Jackson left for New York yesterday, where they will take passage for Europe.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson is entertaining most charmingly a party of young people at her country home today.

Mrs. Annie Holman, a wealthy and gifted young widow of Lincoln, Tex., who has been traveling south the past two months, is visiting her uncle, P. H. Smith, corner Rhodes and Lowe streets.

Mrs. M. G. Waring and her sister, Miss Annie Prentice, have left Atlanta for Charleston. Both ladies are very much admired and a large number of friends sincerely regret their departure from this city.

Mrs. W. C. Glenn and little Miss Alma Glenn have returned from Marietta, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. A. M. Thrasher and her daughter, Mrs. Dearth, of Sanford, Fla., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hightower on West Peachtree street. Both Mrs. Thrasher and Mrs. Dearth are quite popular in the city and their many friends will be glad to learn that they will remain the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hightower for some time.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Johnson and son are the guests of friends and relatives in Toccoa.

Mrs. S. Dulligon, of Milledgeville, is the guest of Mrs. P. G. Dulligon.

Mrs. D. G. Bailey, of Griffin, spent several days with friends last week in this city.

Miss Leonora Sheehan, the accomplished daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan, has returned home, after a season of social triumph in several select eastern circles. While in New York, Miss Sheehan was the recipient of many courtesies from the literary world. Miss Sheehan's return is received with pleasure by her numerous friends here.

The many friends of Miss Estelle Carroll will regret to learn of her illness with typhoid fever at her home on Courtland avenue.

Mrs. Frederick F. Lydon, of Baltimore, is spending the fall months with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Wilson, at their lovely suburban home on Peachtree.

The many friends of Miss Cora Berry will be glad to learn of her return from an extended tour through the west. She was accompanied by Mrs. E. Y. Brown and daughter, Kate, of Eunis, Tex.

Mrs. Arthur Richards, who has been ill, has recovered and is stopping for a few days with Mrs. Dykeman on Fairlie street, after which she will be located at the corner of Spring and Luckie streets.

There will be a concert at the Young Men's Christian Association hall next Thursday evening, October 5th, for the benefit of the Jack son Hill mission. An excellent programme has been arranged and all who attend will not doubt be highly entertained and at the same time contribute to a worthy cause. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. J. P. O'Donnell, the well-known musician. The following artists will assist on this occasion: Mrs. W. S. Yeates, soprano; Messrs. Scratches, Pearson, Kuhn and Jessup, Wurm's orchestra will play several selections. Price of admission, 50 cents. Tickets can be had at Turner's, Ekin-Watson's, Miller's bookstore, and at the hall next Thursday evening.

The Misses Dale, daughters of Mr. J. J. Dale, a wealthy banker of Savannah, are visiting Mrs. Howell Chord.

Miss Rosa Wright has returned to the city, after an absence of two months at the fair.

Mrs. Dr. Sam VanWyck, of Anderson, S. C., is visiting Mrs. H. E. Tucker and relatives of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Walter will return home today, after spending some time at the world's fair.

Miss Alma Speer has returned to her home from Monroe, La., whence she acted as bridesmaid at the marriage of her friend and classmate, Miss Mamie Hayes.

Miss Lella Williams, one of LaGrange's most charming and popular belles, is the guest of Miss Mamie Hendrix, 225 Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Bord are spending the month of September in Tumbidge Wells, England, noted since the sixteenth century as a great English resort. They write their friends that each day adds to the pleasure and interest of their travels abroad. The length of their absence from home is yet very indefinite.

Mr. John W. Alexander and wife will leave for Chicago on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beermann are again in the city, having spent several days in Chicago viewing the sights and world's fair.

Dr. M. W. Manahan has returned, after spending two weeks at the world's fair.

Announcements have been issued of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Gibbs Spring to Miss Mary Little Haselden, both of Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Spring, nee Miss Haselden, is well known in Atlanta, where she spent her childhood. She removed to Worcester, Mass. several years ago with her father, who is now engaged in business there.

Mrs. W. C. Cleckley, of Augusta, is visiting Mrs. A. S. Seals at her beautiful home at Inman Park.

Miss Kingsley, of Kentucky, who is to be one of Miss Goodie's bridesmaids, has arrived. Yesterday afternoon Miss Goodie gave a delightful luncheon in honor of her bridesmaids. Kingsley, by the way, is a famous beauty of a state famed for beautiful women.

Misses Blanche and Maude Jones, of Columbia, S. C., are stopping over in the city for a few days, en route home from Chicago. They are at No. 59 Houston street. The Misses Jones are two of the most brilliant and beautiful belles of the Palmetto state and have numerous friends and admirers in this city.

Miss Annie Donovan, a charming young lady of Wadley, Ga., is visiting friends in West End.

Professor George P. Glenn, superintendent of the city schools of Jacksonville, Fla., with his family, stopped in Atlanta for a few days on his return from the world's fair. Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. Percy are still here and will remain some weeks. They are stopping on Garrett street.

Mrs. William R. Thigpen, of Savannah, known all over the state as one of the handsomest women in the south, is spending a few days in Griffin before going to Chicago.

Rome, Ga., September 30. (Special.)—On Sunday, September 24th, in Jeffersonville, Ind., just across from Louisville, Ky., Mr. Joe R. Bright, of Chicago, and Miss Lizzie O'Harr, of Rome, Ga., were married. They will make their home in Louisville, Ky.

Cards are out announcing the engagement in New York of Mr. B. P. Vineberg, formerly of Atlanta, to Miss Theresa Salomon.

Mrs. O. S. Mackey returned yesterday, after two weeks' visit to friends in New York and Baltimore.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. E. C. Doster and Miss Belle Jones, which will occur Wednesday evening, October 4th, at the home of the bride's parents, 32 Walnut street, Atlanta.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Henderson will be pained to know of the illness of their little daughter, Nina Mae.

Miss Nina Cohen, of Augusta, is the guest of Mrs. Mays, No. 522 Spring street. Miss Cohen is an unusually popular young lady,

M. RICH & BROS

OLD? ESTABLISHED YOUNG?

Yes, in a career of honest merchandising, giving security and safety to all patrons alike.

1867.

Have You Seen Our Fine Dress Goods?

We have shown handsome Dress Goods before, but never before have the new fabrics been so great in their variety and beauty.

Where gorgeous designs and bright colorings have reigned heretofore, they are replaced with many more pleasing effects in neat and tiny patterns in stripes, figures, dots and shaded designs.

Our fall and winter fabrics will impress you with their absolute superiority in style and taste over any shown in the south.

Specials.

40-inch illuminated and fancy silk-mixed Dress Goods, only 47c a yard.

Hop Sack, illuminated and mixed, at 87c per yard; worth \$1.25.

Cloth Suitings, \$1.25 per yard; worth \$1.75 to \$2 per yard.

French Novelty Suits, all the way from \$8.50 to \$50.

Deess Trimmings.

We have the latest styles and colorings to match any of the new Dress Goods.

Gloves.

5,000 pairs of the finest Swede mosquito and Biaritz Kid Gloves, without a blemish, all style, all beauty, at \$1 a pair.

You should see our 4-button Suede-colored or black at 75c a pair.

Ladies' Gauntlets, in Swede or dressed, at \$1.50 per pair.

Ladies' Evening Gloves, \$1.50 to \$4.50 per pair.

Children's Gloves, \$1 per pair.

Have You Seen Our New Silks?

Our Silk Department is overcrowded with Silk Fancies of every hue and color.

The writer succumbs before the task of depicting them.

But, were all the other silk stocks grouped together, they would still not be so diversified, so complete or so attractive as the one we are now ready to show.

It is our privilege to control a line of Parisian novelties which we believe will surpass all previous exhibits in this city.

CLOAKS.

During the past week we received a wonderfully beautiful stock of

Capes and Cloaks

in plushes, velvets and woolen goods, both in imported and domestic lines, and the latest novelties and styles of note from the markets of the world.

Misses and Children's garments, long and short, in great variety. They are all that good taste or culture can devise.

Our New Stationary Department.

We intend to carry all the latest novelties in Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pads, Etc., and to offer them to patrons at 50 per cent less than usual prices.

Extra large size Scratch Pad at 21c; worth 10c.

Extra fine Irish Linen Paper, in tablet form, at 5c.

Best quality of Linen Paper, 5c quire. Envelopes to match at 5c per package.

A full line of tinted papers with envelopes to match.

Blankets

Direct from first hands.

A good white Blanket from \$2 up.

Special Leader.

We will make a special of our \$5 Blanket. They certainly are a wonderfully cheap Blanket. A look at them will convince you that there is no better value offered anywhere.

Down Comfortables.

See our fine real down Comfortable, made of French sateen, full size, a perfect beauty, at \$3.98; at least worth \$5.

We carry a handsome line of these goods as high as \$15 a piece.

Cotton Comfortables from \$1 to \$3.50; the largest stock in the city.

Underwear.

This department complete.

Ladies' Egyptian balbriggan Vests, ribbed, at 25c each.

Ladies' natural and white merino, ribbed Vests, 35c each.

A pure wool Vest for 75c; regular \$1 goods.

Children's natural wool Vests, sizes 16 to 24, and Pantlets to match at 25c a piece.

See the babies' cashmere wool Vests, from 25c up.

A full line of Union Suits in all sizes, from 60c to \$7.50 per suit.

Carpets.

Our fall line is unexcelled in style and variety, and prices were never known to be so low as at present.

We show full lines of Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, all kinds of Brussels and Ingrains, Napiers and Hemp Carpets, also Linoliums, in plain, printed and inlaid, for stores, offices, dining rooms, etc.

Special to Close.

A line of ingrain Carpets at 25 and 40c a yard, worth 40 to 60c.

A Great Bargain.

Striped hemp Carpets, 10c per yard.

Checked hemp Carpets, 12 1/2c per yard.

Furniture!

Everything Marked Down!

BED ROOM SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS.

SIDEBOARDS.

HAT RACKS.

FOLDING BEDS.

BOOKCASES.

SECRETARIES.

CHAIRS.

And other articles too numerous to mention.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET, 12, 14, 16, 18, & 20 East Hunter Street.

and is a true type of southern beauty. She is en route to the world's fair city.

When a woman of artistic tastes enjoys the distinction of designing her own costumes, a special charm attaches to the study of their construction. Miss Rose Coghlan nearly always draws out the design for her gowns, as she calls them, and in consequence she has the reputation of being one of the best dressed women on the stage.

The first gown in which Miss Coghlan appears in "Diplomacy" is a superb creation of black and scarlet. The skirt, which is cut with the new Doucet flare at the foot, is of black satin, so thick and rich in quality that it holds its shape without the usual adornment of a half-inch facing. The body is of scarlet satin, showing occasional threads of gold and of black. It is made without visible seams, being drawn closely to the figure in the fashion of the new Josephine draped waists. The right arm has a full puffed sleeve which meets the long tan suede glove above the elbow. The left arm is sleeveless, and is tantalizingly half veiled by a double Josephine scarf of black silk net heavily embroidered in gold. This rich scarf falls to the hem in front, and from the shoulder in the back, where it is confined by a large crescent of brilliant and flows gracefully along the train of the satin skirt. With this gorgeous gown are worn all of Miss Coghlan's superb diamonds, including the famous Coghlan dagger. This superb pair, about seven inches in length, is solidly set with flawless stones of fine size. She also carries with the above costume a huge fan of scarlet ostrich plumes.

The second dress worn by Miss Coghlan is one of the most magnificent ever designed or made, at least so its creator, the celebrated Worth, avers. The original was made for the empress of Austria, and was a semi-reception for her first appearance in public since her affliction in the loss of her son. Miss Coghlan arranged with Monsieur Worth for a duplicate copy, and the customs duties alone amounted to over \$300. It is made of peach colored satin, heavily embroidered with pearls and gold. The bodice is of the same material, the embroidery following the lines of the bust—the yoke being a beautiful piece of dove velvet, with intricate designs of flowers. The sleeves are broad, as is the present fashion. Reaching to the elbows is a large Queen Anne puff, with a long fall of silver and gold lace. There is also a large velvet puff on the waist line, which is one of Worth's newest wrinkles. The effect produced is quite unique. A border of gold lace edges the bodice, the edges being caught with pearl brooches, giving it a most picturesque appearance. The skirt is in train, embroidered from the waist down with strings of pearls and gold. In a panel on the side there are clusters of pearls in imitation of flowers. Around the bottom of the skirt there is a handsome double puff of velvet, from the center of which peep little clusters of pearls. The train is edged and trimmed with costly lace. The bonnet is made to match the costume. There is a Josephine effect of velvet in the garniture of the bodice, and a full Watteau of velvet flows gracefully from the shoulder, forming the demi-train of this majestic gown.

Another dress that Miss Coghlan sometimes wears is made of royal purple velvet. It is also made en princess, the back broadly

and long train being of heliotrope broadcloth. Across the rich front of plain velvet, a broad piece of cut steel embroidery is brought diagonally from the right shoulder in a serpentine double curve, over to the bottom of the left side of the skirt. The sleeves are of heliotrope, heavily embroidered with steel, and reach to the elbow. Steel-gray slippers, stockings and gloves go with this dress, and a skeleton bonnet of steel wire, trimmed with purple aigrettes and velvet violets.

Her Toilet.

How was she dressed? Well, let me see. Her gown was best in quality. A soft autumnal mingling of blue and gray, with just a bit of silver smiling through the lines. The skirt engirdled with bas bands. At one side tied by cunning hands in bows. A satin belt confined the slender waist, a deep cape-collar of satin cut in curves to follow the lovely shoulders. Is most smart. The high collar is a work of art. With silver lace laid over pale blue silk. I think they call it felle. The sleeves are charming with each wrist trimmed with stiff bows and folds. Who made this gown of autumn mist and sky? The maid that secret holds, But should you ask her she would say, Douglas, Thomas & Davison will tell you the way.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

A Call for the Executive Committee to Meet October 3d.

The executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic League will hold a meeting at the office of Mr. Fulton Colville, chairman, on the 3d instant.

The following call explains the purpose of the meeting:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1893.—The members of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic League are requested to meet at the office of the chairman, Mr. Fulton Colville, in the Gate City bank building, on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, October 3d, for the purpose of arranging a day and place of election for officers of the league for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested.

"JAMES W. AUSTIN, President."

A Great Meeting.

Yes, that's what it is; and near the glass works, on South Pryor street, is the place. Many live things take place under tents; and under this one will occur one of the most interesting religious meetings ever held in Atlanta.

Three p. m., sharp is the time by the clock, and this afternoon the time by the day.

Be sure and come, for the celebrated Glen McWilliams, of Wales, an evangelist of the Christian church, will be the speaker. He will both entertain and instruct you. Your presence will be highly appreciated, and you will not be disappointed in hearing many entertaining remarks, as well as instructed in many truthful interpretations of the word of God.

C. E. FIEBIGER.

Rich Cut Glassware.

The cut glassware that we handle have taken prizes in Paris and other places. We are the exclusive agents in Atlanta for the manufacturers.

MAIER & BERKELEY, 31 and 33 Whitehall.

First Baptist Church.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. Subject of morning sermon: "The Rights of Childhood as Seen in the Light of Christ's Teaching and Example." Baptism will be administered at the evening service. Miss Florence Green will sing the offertory at the morning service.

Put Under Bonds.

Marsh and Couch, the two cigar thieves, were bound over yesterday and sent to jail. Couch had been out on bond prior to the hearing, but up to a late hour last night neither had succeeded in obtaining surety. No evidence was produced against young Hochstetler and he was released. Ettinger & Co., the house that was robbed, say that they will press the case vigorously.

Kahn Bros.,

TAILORS

Place on Sale, Monday, Oct. 2,

100 NEW STYLES 100

PLAIN AND FANCY

SUITINGS 100

Bought Cheap for Cash.

CHOICE FOR ONE WEEK:

SUIT TO ORDER \$20.00

PANTS TO ORDER \$5.00

Rare Bargains! You Will Order if

You See Them.

THE RYAN CO.

ADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

IS A SURE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE
KIDNEY, CHEST OR LIMBS.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND
IS THE ONLY PAIN
REMEDY.

That instantly stops the most excruciating
pains, allays inflammation and cures Conges-
tions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels
or other glands or organs.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a
half tumbler of water, repeated as often as
the discharges continue, and a dandelion satur-
ated with Ready Relief placed over the stom-
ach and bowels, will afford immediate relief
and soon effect a cure.

Thirty drops of R. R. in half a tumbler
of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps,
Spasms, Stomach, Heartburn, Nervous-
ness, Sleeplessness, Headache, Colic,
Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure Fever and Ague and all other
Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by
ADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as ADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
DR. ADWAY'S PILLS
Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure
Complete digestion and absorption of the
food, cause a healthy action of the liver and
render the Bowels natural in their operation
without gripping.

Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a Box.

WHERE HONOR IS DUE

Patients at the Abell Medical Insti-
tute Are Treated by Dr.
Abell Only.

False honor is very poor honor.
Some people contend for the work of others
and build reputations by misrepresenting state-
ments and the handwriting of the skillful, but
such a poor and dishonest way will not stand.
The public cannot be forever fooled.

Dr. Abell is the physician in charge of the
Abell Medical Institute and he treats personally
all patients.

No other names are advertised to mislead the
afflicted.

A CURE THAT CURES.

The Heartfelt Testimony of a Grateful
Patient.

MISS ISABELL MANA BLACKWELL, 96
COOPER STREET.

Miss Isabella Mana Blackwell, who resides at
No. 96 Cooper street, has this to say:

"I desire to state the beneficial effects of
Dr. Abell's treatment are permanent. I was
cured by him several months ago, and I am
now as free from the trouble for which I was
treated as I was the day he pronounced me
cured."

"When I put myself under the care of this
physician, I did not hope for more than tem-
porary relief, as I had been treated and told
by several doctors, and even some medical
experts, that a cure in my case was impos-
sible."

"To think of being cured by some doctor's
system or method of practice, when that doctor
has never been in Atlanta, is simply out of
the question. This method or system had
been tried on me and failed, and even when
Dr. Abell began with it, but soon found that
he would have to go a step further to reach
the seat of my trouble."

"I was a case of catarrhal deafness, lung
trouble, rheumatism and constipation of the
stomach. I had noises in my ears, which made me
deaf. I could hear the voices of people talking,
but was unable to understand what they said.
The constant roaring, buzzing, ringing of
bells and sounds of crickets in my head
made me nervous and restless. I could not
sleep. I had a racking cough and would sit
up blood every day. I had sharp, shooting
pains in my lungs and chest every time I
coughed. I was emaciated and developed thin
struts and was told by many that I had con-
sumption. The chronic cough, chest pain, head-
ache and vomiting, nothing would stay on my
stomach. I would throw up the lightest arti-
cles of food."

"Dr. Abell has simply made a new woman
of me. My hearing is now good and the noises
in my ears have ceased. Night sweats, spit-
ting blood and cough all gone. My diges-
tion is good, and I retain everything on my
stomach, and the rheumatism is all cured."

To the Public.

The fact that Dr. Abell has seen fit to ser-
vice his connection with the Constitution Medi-
cal Institute and branch out for himself, in a more
useful field of operation, is the intense for a
doctor and worthy man, who has been in the
establishment. The idea that Dr. Abell has
abandoned his patients is simply moonshine on
a shore, as every one who has been treated by
him is a free country and any man has a per-
fect right to follow his own path of business
and medicine. The people seem to think that
Dr. Abell should forever remain in the slave
trade and keep his hands on their knees and
drink water at their tank. Some people
think too much of their own importance and
in Atlanta should walk in three times before
it rushes into print with a tale of holy
horror.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, all diseases of the
eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous dis-
eases, blood diseases, skin diseases, diseases
of women and children, all chronic and special
diseases.

65 DAYS FOR A WHOLE MONTH'S TREAT-
MENT, INCLUDING ALL MEDICINES AND
VICTUALS AND EVERY NECESSARY EX-
PENSE.

Consultation Free.
A perfect system of mail treatment. Write
for symptom blank.

In many cases it is not necessary to visit the
doctor at his office, but by filling out symptom
blank diseases may be diagnosed and success-
fully treated at the patient's own home.

Correspondence strictly confidential.
G. C. ABELL, M.D., Physician in Charge,
OFFICE HOURS—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.,
2:30 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m., Sunday hours
9:30 to 11 a. m.

Room 2, second floor of Grant building, cor-
ner Broad and Market streets, Atlanta.
Take the elevator, enter on the first floor
and walk up one flight of stairs.

Entrance from the Broad street side.

As our beginners and intermediate classes
in French continue the highest number
of students allowed, we beg to inform the
public that new classes will be started
during the first week of October. A be-
ginner's class in Spanish and one in Ger-
man will be started at the same time.
Students desirous of entering would do well
to apply at once. B. Collinge and E.
Wellhoff, Directors.

Reputation!

Our beautiful new store is known from
Richmond, Va., to San Antonio, Tex. We
have the goods. Our prices are right, con-
sequently we are known throughout the
south.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,
31 and 33 Whitehall.

TRADE ON THE MEND.

The Week Just Closed Was the Best in
a Long Time.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT SHOWN.

All the Business Thermometers Indicate
That Better Days Are on Hand,
Cotton Prescriptions.

The situation and outlook of business
continues to mend. From the standpoint
of the banker and trader, the past week
was the best that has been experienced
since the summer paralysis which froze
the currents of finance and trade as they
had not been frozen for years before.

Locally the improvement was very prom-
inent and was greater in degree, how-
ever, than in other cities, where cotton is
not a staple commodity. Here the full
benefit of the distribution of money, cau-
sed by the cotton sales, has been realized
and the sluggish pulses of commerce have
felt the fresh injection of life.

Cotton came to Atlanta with a rush
and had the effect it always has of giving
new impetus to all kinds of business and
stimulating industry. The wholesale and
retail merchants felt the influence of the
golden tide that began to flow into the
hands of the farmers in a renewal of busi-
ness.

The local bank statement for the week
indicated the improved condition of things.
The showing was much better than that of
the week preceding, and as this may be
taken as the business thermometer, the re-
vival of business cannot be doubted. The
statement of the clearing house for the
week, made by Mr. Darwin G. Jones,
shows the clearings for the week to be
\$757,000, which is a large increase over
the week before.

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week, made by Mr. Darwin G. Jones,
shows the clearings for the week to be
\$757,000, which is a large increase over
the week before.

The New York report made yesterday af-
ternoon is as follows:

Increase in reserve, \$6,510,550; increase
in loans, \$348,000; specie increase, \$2-
125,000; legal increase, \$5,145,100; in-
crease in deposits, \$7,033,400; increase in
circulation, \$785,500; excess of legal re-
quirements, \$24,120,500.

The cotton receipts last week were larger
than the local buyers expected—larger even
than they desired. The total was 100,000
for the week aggregated 1,200 bales. Thurs-
day was the biggest day, 400 bales coming
in on wagons on that day.

The market was unsteady during the en-
tire week and closed that way at noon yes-
terday. It started out Monday at 7-3-4
and dropped 7-1-2 on the following day.
Wednesday it went still lower, dropping to
7-3-8; Thursday, however, it remained at
7-3-8, and was 7-1-4 yesterday.

The local buyers attribute the drop in
price to the increase in supply. The price
went down at the opening of the ses-
sion because the crop was late, and the big
dealers were short; they had to buy at
some figure.

There is still a great deal of division of
opinion as to the size of the crop. Widely
divergent estimates come from various
sources, but the consensus of opinion is that
the crop will be short. The weather and
crop reports, which have grown to be pre-
tremely thorough and reliable mediums for
obtaining information as to the outlook for
agriculture, all point to a decrease in the
crop. Texas is undoubtedly short, and the
figures of last year, and as the crop of the
Lone Star state is no inconsiderable item,
the falling off reported from there will be
felt in the market.

The farmers surrounding Atlanta report
a short crop. It will fall several points be-
low the production of last year, but the
grade is very fine. The cotton is in the
field in large quantities, and will all be on
soon if favorable weather continues. Never
in years has it ripened so fast. This
report comes from all over the state and is
very reliable, as the large railroads, the
south Georgia and Alabama trains have
brought in thousands of bales during the
past week and the two compresses are
handling the cotton.

Mr. Nicholson, of Maddox, Rucker &
Co., is of the opinion that the crop will be
larger than it was last year. His firm has
advised by large railroads receipts. The
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Atlanta, September 30, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings for the week ending September 30, 1893.

For the week ending September 30, 1893.

Clearings last week.

The following are the clearing quotations.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New York, September 30, 1893.

Atlanta, September 30, 1893.

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